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ARMS ELEMENT OF REAGAN INAUGURAL SPEECH NOTED

LD221426 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] President Reagan and Vice President Bush have been sworn in at a White House inauguration ceremony. What does their second term offer in terms of foreign policy?

This latest inauguration day was special. It featured promises to come to terms with the Soviet Union on arms limitation and reduction on the basis of the agreements recently reached in Geneva. Those promises make the 1985 inauguration very different from that of 4 years ago. At that time Washington would not even listen to proposals to negotiate nuclear arms control with the USSR. It is only many months later after persistent proposals from the Soviet Government and under the pressure of massive antiwar protests in Western Europe and in the United States itself that the White House agreed to negotiate.

On the whole, the Republican administration's first term of office was very instructive. In the 4 years the Pentagon's budget almost doubled and it is nearing $300 billion in the current fiscal year. Several Trident submarines were launched. The efforts to develop new MX missiles and new bombers were intensified and American missiles were brought to Europe. So the United States now has many more weapons, but does that mean it has more security?

The past 4 years confirm the well-known truth that in the nuclear age accumulation of weaponry and a hunt for military superiority may not build anyone's security. To offset the U.S. and NATO's arms buildup the Soviet Union had to take countermeasures, including measures with a regard to the United States teeritory. And the U.S. efforts to gain unilateral military advantages had a really ruinous effect. The past 4 years were practically lost to arms control. If you consider the arms technology progress during that period you will see that coming to terms is now even more difficult that 4 years ago. So the big question at the start of Reagan's second presidential term is what the United States' policy in this sphere will be like the next few years. The Soviet-American meeting in Geneva produced a fundamental agreement on the subject and the purposes of the coming Soviet-American talks. The two sides agreed that space-based strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons be discussed as interlinked problems. They also agreed that the talks would be held for the purpose of preventing an arms race in space and ending the arms race on the earth. The task is now to ensure that the agreements reached by the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva be observed in all its components (?at) the talks which will open soon.

The results of the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva show that the dangerous strategy toward developing and accummulating new weapons, the course adopted by Washington 4 years ago, has a reasonable and real alternative: the policy of seeking mutually acceptable agreements based on equality and equal security.

SPACE MILITARIZATION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Supporters' Views Hit

PM221135 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Jan 85 p 9

[Fedor Burlatskiy "Political Observer's Remarks": "Geneva Realism and Space Weapons"]

[Text] The peoples now have real hopes for the first time after 4 years of "cold peace." The Geneva meeting between A.A. Gromyko and George Shultz and the joint Soviet-U.S. statement ought to portend a serious turn for the better in USSR-U.S. mutual relations and in East-West relations as a whole.

Our ears are, therefore, that much more sensitive in capturing any dissonance and any sound which may encroach on the new and incipient trend.

It seems to me that such a dissonance can be heard in some Washington commentaries in connection with the jointly adopted document. The U.S. opponents of constructive talks continue their desperate rearguard actions on one, exceptionally important point. This is the question concerning so-called defense weapons in space or, as it they are grandly described, the U.S. "strategic defense initiative." Maintaining their right to conduct research in the space weapons sphere, these people attempt to present them as an antithesis of offensive weapons -- as some kind of new factor in the arms sphere that is exceptionally favorable for the cause of peace and peoples' security. Furthermore they voice the hope that they would even manage to convince the Russians that defense is a much more reliable factor than an offensive potential.

Let us be frank: There is no more hopeless task than attempting to "convince the Russians" that the military program for space is a "much more reliable deterrent factor than an offensive potential." During his discussion with political observers, A.A. Gromyko once more outlined our position with absolute clarity. The USSR says "no" to any attempts to militarize space. The USSR foreign minister extensively criticized the attempts to camouflage these plans by references to the "defensive nature" of ABM weapons. I would like to ask the supporters of these concepts and plans several questions in this connection.

The first question is also the most elementary. For many decades now, Washington has been asserting that its entire military strategy has a defesnive nature and that nuclear weapons themselves are not a means of attack but a deterrent factor. Therefore, does the new "strategic defense" concept not cancel out the entire previous U.S. strategy by proclaiming it to have been offensive in comparison with the present "defensive strategy?"

Second question: U.S. representatives insist on their right to "conduct scientific research work" in the space weapons sphere, claiming that the problem of testing and using these weapons could be discussed sometime in the future. We can, therefore, ask: Does this not cover up an intention to gradually draw the world into a new and dangerous round of the arms race?

Third question: Can it be denied that the so-called "defensive weapons" will not only fail to supplement the concept of mutual deterrence but, on the contrary, will undermine its foundations? On what is the concept of mutual deterrence based? It presupposes that a country subjected to a nuclear attack has the potential to deliver a devastating retaliatory strike against the opponent. But if an adequately efficient shield is really developed, what kind of retaliatory strike can we talks about? A.A. Gromyko branded this doctrine as a nuclear strike from behind a shield, in other words the issue involves a revival of the first-strike concept, but already in a new form.

Fourth question: How does the United States imagine the role of its European allies, which are resolutely against Washington's "defense initiative?"

The Europeans' motives are obvious. What will happen if the Americans manage to develop their own antinuclear shield? This will mean that the West Europeans will be transformed into American nuclear hostages to an even larger degree.

I have dwelt in detail on the political tricks by the champions of "star wars." On the whole, however, the results of the meeting are positively assessed in the United States.

Evidence of this can be seen in assurances given through diplomatic channels, official White House and State Department statements, and numerous U.S. press commentaries. All this indicates that the USSR's policy encounters increasing understanding among realistically-minded figures in the United States and in other NATO countries.

The Soviet-U.S. communique agreed on in Geneva is unambiguous. It reflected the common opinion on the comprehensive nature of talks on all three problems -- space weapons, strategic missiles, and medium-range missiles. An important step was taken in Geneva. The Geneva accords must be fully implemented.

The current year is a special one: It is the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory, the year of the rout of Hitlerite fascism, the year of Europe's delivery from enslavement. I would like to quote the words from the newly published address by K.U. Chernenko to GDR readers: "The Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other fraternal socialist countries are doing everything to ensure that the peace in Europe won in 1945 is indeed preserved for the coming generations."

Pros, Cons Examined

PM211543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 85 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Star Wars -- Earthy Alarms"]

[Excerpts] Washington, Jan -- In an endeavor to calm alarmed Americans, spokesmen for the U.S. Administration Assert, as White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes did recently, that plans to deploy weapons in space are a "purely defensive measure" and even "a real means of sharply reducing or altogether liquidating offensive nuclear arms." Taking advantage of the ignorance of the majority of people, they unscrupulously deceive them and try to conceal the aggressive thrust of the "Strategic Defense Initiative." Emphasizing the term "defense," they play on man's natural desire for security and suggest that the militarization of space is almost the road to eternal peace. America has merely to cover itself with an "antimissile umbrella." Here they keep quiet about the fact that in parellel with preparations to deploy a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements, a buildup of the potential of offensive nuclear weapons is in full swing in the United States. How, after this, can one not ask the question: Is the "antimissile umbrella" not needed to hide beneath in order to try to inflict a first strike on an enemy?

In recent days, particularly since the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva, where it was decided that the prevention of space militarization is one of the most important constituent parts of the upcoming talks on curbing the arms race, certain spokesmen for the U.S. Administration have begun saying that it is still too early to worry about military space plans, since so far, it is a question of experimental research. A WASHINGTON POST correspondent reported that R. McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, declared that it will take 5-10 years of research work to decide whether space ABM defense is possible and that "the reaching of an agreement on this question is very doubtful" altogether. But does the Geneva accord on talks not make it incumbent to exert the maximum effort right now to keep the military space genie in the bottle? For it will be 1,000 times more difficult to drive it back in, if that is possible at all.

Symptoms of the same logic, according to which it is necessary first to arm youself to the teeth in order to later disarm, have also been manifested in the statements of another Washington emissary -- Paul Nitze, ambassador for special assignments.

Informing the West German allies about the Geneva meeting, Nitze argued, as the American press reports, that the NATO countries "must maintain pressure on the Soviet Union" and continue the deployment of 572 missiles in West Europe "until an agreement is reached which either limits or liquidates them." It seems that some people in Washington are still thinking least of all about preventing an arms race in space and ending the one on earth.

Meanwhile, pressure on the Soviet Union is a totally pointless occupation which has never yielded the results on which the "hawks" count. Something else is necessary for the success of the talks: They must be conducted under conditions of equal rights, regard for mutual interests, and strict observance of the principle of the sides' equality and identical security.

Fortunately, there are many people throughout the world and in America itself who realize the scale of the space threat and the key significance this problem has for the whole package of questions on curbing the crazy race to the nuclear abyss. "If President Reagan wants to secure a lasting arms limitation agreement," (Howard Ris), executive director of the League of Concerned Scientists, writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "he must begin with space arms, and do so with a consistent talks strategy to hand." The scientist pointed out that the transfer of the arms race into near-earth space "would open up a new arena of provocations -- which would considerably increase the likelihood of nuclear war.

At the same time as the struggle for dollars and general's stars is heating up at the Pentagon and in military company offices -- a struggle connected with implementation of the "star wars" program -- a broad public argument is developing in the country over the future of space and what course the United States should choose. An argument which, so people here believe, could become one of the chief arguments in the next few years. Those in favor of saturating near-earth space with "exotic" arms are the "hawk"-politicians, the manufacturers of the tools of death, indefatigable anticommunists in the academic world, and the ultrarightists of every possible kind, while those against are sober-minded Americans. The former have on their side the tremendous economic strength of the military-industrial complex and the support of influential figures in the Republican administration and of the most reactionary press elements. The assets of the latter are common sense and alarm at the future of their economy and the whole world. The weight of the latter, it turns out, is not so small. The desire to prevent the militarization of space is bringing into the ranks of champions of arms limitation, people of very different soci l status and different professions, democrats and republicans, liberals and conservatives.

I recently attended a news conference at which figures whom even the most vehement anti-communist could not accuse of being "agents of Moscow" resolutely condemned the "star war" program. People here seek to attach such a compromising label to opponents of the arms race. Seated at a table before the television cameras were Robert McNamara, U.S. defense secretary during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations; McGeorge Bundy, former assistant to the president for national security affairs during the same period; and Gerard Smith, former head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT I talks. Together with the well-known historian and diplomat George Kennan they made public a joint appeal calling on the U.S. Administration to call a halt to its space ambitions before it is too late. The arguments set forth by these political figures rendered wise by experience were convincing and logical.

The implementation of the "strategic defense initiative," they argued, will cost Americans an astronomical sum but will not provide them with the promised security.

On the contrary, it will sharply accelerate the arms race, destabilize the military-strategic situation in the world, and make the threat of nuclear catastrophe still more dangerous. The Reagan administration they concluded, must choose: either reach sensible agreements with the Soviet Union on limiting space and nuclear arms, or implement the "star wars" plan. It is impossible to achieve both at the same time.

I could not refrain from putting a question to R. McNamara, whom I remembered in the role of Pentagon head during the years of the U.S. "dirty war" in Vietnam -- a role which did not bring him glory: How can it be explained that he, who had a hand in building up U.S. "military muscle" in the past, today advocates curbing the mad race? The former secretary's reply amounted to the fact that only a fool disregards the lessons of history. Throughout the recent decades the United States has piled up mountains of arms on the pretext of an imaginary "military lag behind the USSR." But now that the two sides have thousands of nuclear missiles targeted on each other, the situation in the world is much more dangerous than before.

What a pity it is that common sense descends upon certain Western politicians only when the prefix "ex" is added to their position!

Geneva Role Stressed

PM211141 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Jan 85 p 3

[Political observer Sergey Losev "View of Events": "Prevent an Arms Race in Space"]

[Text] The results of the recent Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva continue to attract great attention throughout the world. This is not only natural, but inevitable, since the problems that were discussed at the meeting between A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and Secretary of State G. Shultz concern the future of hundreds of millions of people. The Soviet-U.S. joint statement, which was approved as a result of the Geneva talks, clearly states that the objective of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S., talks on nuclear and space arms will be to elaborate effective agreements which aim to prevent an arms race in space and end the one on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms, and to strengthen strategic stability. The sides agree that the subject of the talks will be the range of questions concerning space and nuclear arms -- strategic and medium-range -- and that all these questions will be examined and resolved as interconnected issues.

This joint statement really speaks for itself, especially if you take into account the fact that on the eve of the Geneva meeting, high-ranking U.S. Administration representatives were stating openly that they did not want any linkage between the problems of strategic nuclear arms, space arms, and medium-range nuclear arms, and would generally prefer to keep the question of space outside the framework of the talks.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has already voiced its unanimous opinion on the importance of the agreement reached at the meeting concerning the subject and objectives of the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear arms questions, which will be examined and resolved as interconnected issues. In this connection it is stressed particularly that only the strict observance of all sections of the agreement during the forthcoming talks can ensure real progress along the path of ending the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war, and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons. All the peoples have a vital interest in this.

The world public viewed A.A. Gromyko's conversation with political observers as an important, comprehensive assessment of the results of the Geneva meeting by the Soviet leadership. It must be said that people in Washington are currently engaged in feverish activity with the aim of clarifying the American position. Presidential National Security adviser McFarlane, Defense Secretary Weinberger, and other high-ranking U.S. Administration representatives are expressing their views one after the other. At times, contradictory viewpoints are put forward and there is even propaganda for plans that are clearly incompatible with Secretary of State G. Shultz's written assurance that the U.S. Government intends to fulfill the agreement reached in Geneva. Thus C. Weinberger, for instance, made a statement which in effect confirms the justice of accusations that there are forces in the United States which would like to take the arms race into space at all costs. The Pentagon chief confirmed that the administration will continue to implement the "star wars" program, which is aimed, as is well known, at attaining military superiority over the USSR -- this time through space -- and at creating a first-strike potential.

The various arguments and fabrications about the supposedly "defensive" nature of Reagan's plan to create large-scale ABM defense systems with space-based elements aim to suppress and camouflage its real aggressive nature. Outside -- and indeed inside -- the United States, many prominent experts and politicians, including those who were present at the birth of the Soviet-U.S. SALT I agreement, the SALT II treaty, and the ABM treaty, acknowledge that under the cover of the planned "space shield" or "impenetrable umbrella," the Pentagon strategists would like to secure the potential for inflicting a nuclear strike on the USSR and escaping retribution. Thus, for instance, (K. Rosen), president of the Institute for the Study of Space and Security, did not beat about the bush when he told the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "The Soviet Union, not without reason, regards work on creating such a system as a plan for Washington to secure the potential to break the global strategic equilibrium and inflict a first nuclear strike."

Addressing the New York Foreign Policy Association, Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme pointed out that the siting of weapons in space would introduce a dangerous new element into the continuing arms race. The possibility of creating an "impenetrable anti-missile shield" is extremely dubious, he said. Moreover, this idea goes against important agreements like the ABM Treaty, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water, and the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in Space. This step, Palme warned, would almost inevitably lead to retaliatory measures by the other side. Paul Warnke, former director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, characterized as illusory the Reagan administration's hopes of U.S. "invulnerability" as a result of the adoption of programs to create a large-scale ABM defense system with space-based elements.

Everything the United States is now doing in the sphere of space militarization is deliberately represented by the administration as nothing more than innocent "research work," which, they say, will take a minimum of approximately 15 years. But if the United States really does not intend to proceed from scientific and design developments and research to the deployment of an ABM system with space-based elements, why, then, has the Pentagon set up a unified U.S. Armed Forces space command? The revised "U.S. Air Force Basic Combat Manual" which has just been made public prescribes, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, "the creation of a potential for conducting military operations in space" and the use of weapons systems sited in space to hit "targets on earth and in space" and to "establish control of outer space."

With the same objectives, the creation of antisatellite weapons is being speeded up. In an interview for NBC Television, McFarlane confirmed that the United States will carry out the tests of the ASAT antisatellite system in March which were postponed earlier. And this time, it will be a test against a space target.

The "star wars" preparations are in themselves extremely dangerous for world peace, and could trigger an unprecedented new round in in the arms race which, according to American estimates, will require between $300 billion and $1 trillion. Reagan's program to create space arms, the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG notes, has not become any less dangerous for the world's peoples since the Geneva meeting because the U.S. Administration does not yet intend to renounce it.

In his conversation with political observers, Comrade A.A. Gromyko warned in all seriousness that if the United States embarks on the path of violating the section of the agreement dealing with the need to prevent an arms race in space, the gravest consequences will ensue. There is no choice here, no middle way. Either you take space seriously, prevent an arms race in space, and keep it nonmilitarized, or else there will be an arms race.

The Soviet Union proceeds on the basis that taking the arms race into space would undermine the prospects of arms limitation and reduction in general and would make it practically impossible to implement possible agreements on other types of arms. It would be pointless, for instance, to talk of the possibility of strategic arms reduction without progress on questions of the nonmilitarization of space, because the practical implementation of the "star wars" plan would force us, in order to thwart that plan, to build up our strategic nuclear forces rather than reducing them.

The Soviet Union is consistent and committed in advocating the erection of a reliable barrier in the path of space militarization and proposes a categorical ban on weapons designed for use against targets in space, as well as weapons designed for use from space against the earth -- in other words, against targets on land, sea, and in the atmosphere.

Our country's constructive position, which is dictated by concern for mankind's very existence, enjoys the support of the vast majority of countries. Surely this is indicated by the fact that at the 39th UN General Assembly Session delegations from 150 states voted for a resolution on preventing an arms race in outer space, and only the United States abstained from voting and supporting the decision. Despite the route display of "Atlantic solidarity," even the closest NATO allies of the United States are distancing themselves from the crazy "star wars" plan. We say "no" to the militarization of space, this is not the path we must follow, French President F. Mitterrand stated.

The UN General Assembly resolution confirmed that general and complete disarmament requires outer space to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and not to become an arena for the arms race. The assembly urgently called on the United States and the USSR "immediately to begin talks in a constructive spirit with the air of preventing an arms race in outer space."

This, the peoples' will, must be put into practice. The agreement reached in Geneva creates objectively favorable prerequisites for this, and the United States has no right to disappoint the peoples' expectations.

Space Seen 'Key Issue'

LD182031 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] We follow with a reply to listeners who are interested in the Soviet approach to the problem of reducing strategic armaments. The answer has been written by our commentator Yuriy Solton, and this is what he writes.

First, I would like to recall that the strategic armaments include intercontinental missiles, nuclear submarines, and heavy bombers capable of delivering nuclear weapons to a distance of more than 5,500 km. At the last Soviet-American negotiations, which went on till November 1983, the Soviet Union proposed cutting back the strategic arsenals by 25 percent. At that time such a separate agreement was possible despite the differences in the structure of the strategic forces of the two countries. The situation has changed since the appearance of new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The point is that these missiles are strategic weapons with regard to the USSR. They can hit targets, including strategic launchers, deep within the Soviet Union. The Soviet SS-20 missiles of a similar class that are sited in the European part of the USSR cannot reach U.S. territory, and so essentially, as the United States is deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, it is adding about 600 delivery vehicles to its strategic arsenal. In these conditions it became impossible to hold talks about reducing strategic armaments alone without linking the issue with that of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

There has also appeared another serious problem: the real threat of militarization of outer space. That is exactly the purpose of the special program proclaimed by President Reagan in March 1983. Earlier it was called a defensive program; the word research has now been added to the name. But that doesn't change the essence of the program. The United States is developing space weapons intended for waging so-called star wars and for hitting targets on earth from space. Some Washington leaders would like to develop a kind of space shield under the cover of which it would be possible, they assume, to deliver nuclear strikes with impunity by using strategic weapons, too, against the Soviet Union and other countries. Obviously, without drawing up measures on the nonmilitarization of outer space, it is useless to agree either on strategic weapons or on intermediate-range nuclear armaments. For this very reason, at the recent meeting in Geneva between the Soviet and American foreign ministers, the USSR insisted that at the coming new talks all the three problems should be discussed in one complex, in their interconnection. After strong resistance, the Americans finally agreed to such an approach.

The key issue in this regard is nonmilitarization of outer space. If the issue is solved it will be possible to advance along other directions, too, with success. As President Konstantin Chernenko has stressed on many occasions, the Soviet Union is ready for most drastic solutions in reducing both strategic nuclear armaments and intermediate-range nuclear missiles with the ultimate goal of completely banning nuclear weapons and destroying all their stockpiles.

U.S., USSR POSITIONS AT STOCKHOLM COMPARED

LD181749 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 18 TASS -- TASS Military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

U.S. President Reagan had a meeting in the White House with the chief U.S. delegate to the Stockholm Conference for Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, G. Goodby, in connection with the next sessions of this conference scheduled to open on January 29.

A presidential statement released on this occasion stressed that the next session of the Stockholm Conference was preceded by the Soviet-U.S. Geneva meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz and that the Stockholm forum "complements" the future new talks between the USSR and the USA. This statement could be welcomed if the United States had at long last taken a constructive stand in Stockholm, first and foremost on those problems which are actually called upon to complement the new Soviet-U.S. talks.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries proposed at the conference a constructive way of ensuring European and world security, namely, a combination of large-scale political and legal steps with military-technical confidence-building measures. Priority among those measures is attached to the commitment of the nuclear powers participating in the conference not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union already assumed unilaterally this commitment while the United States, far from taking this step, is avoiding in every way discussion on this problem in Stockholm. Regrettably, the presidential statement also failed to touch upon that question, which is immediately related to the problems of nuclear armaments.

As for another most important confidence-building measure proposed by the Soviet Union, a treaty on the nonuse of armed force and the maintenance of relations of peace, the head of the U.S. Administration, surprisingly, stated that Washington agreed to discuss with the USSR its interest in the principle of renunciation of the use of force if that discussion prompted the Soviet Union to conduct serious talks on concrete measures with a view to implementing that principle. First, not only the Soviet Union but all the participating states actually seeking to build up mutual confidence and security in Europe have an interest in the conclusion of such a treaty. Moreover, the mandate of the conference jointly written at the Madrid meeting defines unambiguously its goal of translating into practice and expressing the obligation of states to refrain from the use or threat of force in relations with one another.

Second, what the Soviet Union suggests is not a general declaration but a legally binding document in the form of a treaty. The conclusion of such a treaty would substantially strengthen the political and legal foundations of the renunciation of the use or threat of force in Europe, make it more effective and thus create effective guarantees against the outbreak of armed conflicts on the European Continent.

Regrettably, the infamous policy "from strength" remains the cornerstone of Washington's foreign policy course. However, it finds it more and more difficult to reject or postpone in the face of world public opinion discussion on the proposals which would actually contribute to stronger peace. That is why proponents of policy "from strength" take recourse in different "doubts" and artificial reservations and hedge a move to a businesslike discussion with preconditions of every kind.

Instructing his representative to the Stockholm Conference, the U.S. president seemed to have "forgotten" also other substantial proposals of the USSR, among them those on reducing military spending, on ridding Europe of chemical weapons, on the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in different parts of Europe, on constraints on the scope of military exercises, on advance warning of major military exercises of the land forces, air forces and navies, and on advance warning of major movements and shipments of land and air forces.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries strongly believe that the drafting in Stockholm of mutually complementary confidence and security building measures would meet the most urgent and pressing needs of today's Europe and enable the Stockholm forum substantially to complement the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear weapons.

DELEGATIONS STOP IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE FROM MANAGUA

PM?11024 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow Stopover"]

[Text] Delegations of the DPRK, led by Pak Song-choi, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Republic, of the SRV, led by Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the Republic's State Council, and of Mongolia, led by Gurragchaa, deputy chairman of the Great Peoples Hural of the republic, have been in Moscow en route from Nicaragua. The delegation attended the events connected with Daniel Ortega's accession to the post of president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The delegations were met and seen off at the airport by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

CEMA MICROPROCESSOR SESSION ENDS IN HAVANA

LD222116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] The sixth session of the CEMA working group on microprocessor technology has ended in Havana with the signing of a final protocol. The document includes a report by the session's participants on the work carried out and the prospective directions for the development of microprocessor technology within states belong to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The chairman of [word indistinct] at the session, Bulgarian delegation head, (?Lazar Lazarev), noted the importance of a wide introduction of microprocessor technology [word indistinct] for the development of the fraternal socialist community countries' economies.

PONOMAREV DECORATED BY SOVIET BLOC ALLIES

LD171413 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Test] The State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic has conferred the Georgi Dimitrov Order on Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was awarded for his great contribution to deepening Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the CPSU, for all-around rapprochement between the the Bulgarian People's Republic and USSR and in connection with his 80th birthday.

By decree of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidium Comrade Ponomarev has been awarded the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic for his great services to the development of Hungarian-Soviet ties, cooperation among socialist countries and in the struggle for international peace and security.

At the proposal of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo Comrade Ponomarev has been awarded the Karl Marx Order for his great contribution to ensuring peace, prevention of nuclear catastrophe and to the cohesion of world Communists.

For his great contribution to the cause of strengthening fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and development of all-around cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU, and between the Mongolian People's Republic and the USSR, Comrade Ponomarev has been awarded the Suhe Baatar Order. The president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has conferred upon Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev the Klement Gottwald Order for great services to strengthening fraternal relations between the CPCZ and the CPSU, and between Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

PRAVDA ON GENEVA AFTERMATH, ISRAELI 'WITHDRAWAL'

PM201701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Bolshakov "International Review"]

[Excerpt] The Echo of Geneva

The events of the past week have been both turbulent and significant and have evoked much commentary in the world's press. But the commentaries have continued to highlight the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva and the forthcoming talks between the USSR and the United States on the range of issues relating to space and nuclear armaments, strategic and medium-range, in their interrelationship, and this is understandable. We are talking about the most cardinal problem confronting mankind: the elimination of the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe hanging over it, and mankind's very future as a civilization and even as a biological species.

A ray of hope has flashed within the leaden clouds of the international tension persistently whipped up by Washington and its allies in recent years: For the first time the USSR and the United States, the two major nuclear powers, have jointly declared that the forthcoming talks must lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons completely and everywhere.

This is a truly immense task and one that is extraordinarily complex both technically and politically. The point is that the nuclear missile arsenals possessed by each of the sides confronting one another today are not identical. The bulk of the USSR's strategic potential comprises land-based missiles, with bombers and submarines comprising the smallest part. For the United States, on the other hand, the smallest part of its strategic potential comprises land-based missile installations, while the main stockpile of its nuclear warheads is assigned to strategic bombers and nuclear-powered submarines. This is why the Soviet Union at one time rejected a certain U.S. proposal to reduce the land-based missiles of the USSR and the United States to an identical level. Because the principle from which we will never deviate at nuclear arms talks, the principle of the sides' equality and identical security, would thereby have been violated. Only by observing this principle is it possible to seek accords and positive solutions to the questions of strategic nuclear arms, space, and medium-range nuclear weapons. Particular significance here is attached to the problem of a categorical ban on weapons designed for use against targets in space and from space against the planet earth. Without agreement on this it is fruitless to talk about the possibility of reducing nuclear armaments.

It is no secret that there are in Washington many supporters of the "star wars" concept who acknowledge the principle of equality only for the West but in no way whatever for the USSR. Their reaction to the Geneva meeting is bordering on hysteria. They are now declaring their intention to build up their nuclear missile Everest to cosmic altitudes, and to take the arms race out into near-earth space and, from this position, dictate their will to the Soviet Union and all peoples of the world, use their weapons as a threat, and resort to blackmail -- protecting themselves behind a space "shield" (which is still at the research stage).

It would, however, be incorrect to reduce the U.S. reaction to the Geneva results merely to hawkish screaming. Rational voices can also be heard. Those people who view the Geneva accords from positions of realism understand that an important result has been achieved. It has been a gain for both sides inasmuch as, if you take a sober view of things, the further fueling of tension and the state of "no talks" do not meet the vital interests of the United States, the USSR, or the rest of the world.

The results of the Geneva meeting are prompting international observers also to more profound reflections. One of them, R. (Boumen), wrote recently in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that it has long been time for the United States to abandon the notorious "zero result" concept according to which everything that promotes the increased security of the USSR must be detrimental to U.S. security. "The truth," (Boumen) writes, "lies in the fact that everything that lessens the possibility of nuclear war strengthens the security both of the United States and the Soviet Union; everything that increases the threat of war jeopardizes the security of both countries."

Will truths of this kind penetrate the upper echelons of power in Washington? It is difficult to give a simple answer to this question. If we take the very fact of the Geneva meeting and the joint statement adopted, the ensuing assurances via diplomatic channels, and the high evaluation of the Geneva accords made by the White House and the State Department, then it appears that a positive factor has emerged in the U.S. approach to talks with the USSR on averting the militarization of space and on nuclear armaments. Just what influences have been at work here? I will first of all enumerate the obvious factors: the unprecedented upsurge in antiwar sentiments and the increased influence of the supporters of disarmament and a nuclear freeze both in the United States and among its allies; the highly perceptible pressure brought to bear on Washington by its allies who advocate talks with the USSR and the easing of East-West confrontation and who do not support Reagan's "star wars" concept; the increasingly determined actions and statements by leaders of the nonaligned countries against the arms race, for which they directly blame the United States. These three factors played their part during the work of the last UN General Assembly session, when the world community supported practically unanimously all the new peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war and against the militarization of space. In abstaining on voting against these resolutions the United States ended up in complete isolation in the United Nations. An unprecedented occurrence!

Now for the less obvious reasons: reasons that are discussed little and reluctantly in the United States. The first of these is the pernicious effect of the arms race on the U.S. economy, on programs in the spheres of social assistance and the development of science, art, education, and so on. No matter how much time apologists of Americanism boast about the "invincible" economic and technological might of America, no matter how much they are fired by the desire "to ruin the Soviet Union" with the help of the arms race, and particularly by transferring it to space, the resources of the U.S. economy, it is becoming clear, are not infinite. It is becoming exhausted, and foreign press data published during the last week are proof of this. The U.S. national debt has grown enormously; the federal budget deficit is increasing from year to year. Attempts to reduce both the one and the other without touching the "sacred cow" represented by the Pentagon budget are entailing the curbing of social programs and, consequently, increased discontent and a rise in the number of poor peole discarded by life. It is not difficult to predict the political consequences of such a development of events...

The military aspect of Washington's "new realism" is also curious. Even inside the Pentagon some specialists have recently been expressing, albeit cautiously, doubt concerning the advisability of a further arms race, which has patently reached the "point of the absurd": There is already sufficient nuclear and "conventional" weaponry stockpiled to wipe out every living thing on our planet many times over. However much the United States increases and improves this armament, the achievement of military superiority over the USSR remains unattainable. At the latest scientific conference on space, which ended this week in the United States, it was noted in particular that the United States would not succeed in attaining this superiority even thanks to "star wars" technology: Here, too, the Soviet Union would quickly catch up with it.

Many people have also been made to think by the research carried out recently for the Pentagon concerning the possibilities of the onset of a "nuclear winter" as a result of an exchange of nuclear strikes. In the opinion of practically all scientists, this "winter" is real and, for mankind, fatal. These considerations, and the existence of approximate strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, are suggesting to soberminded American political and military experts the notion that in the current circumstances nuclear weapons are becoming both politically (as a means of blackmail) and militarily useless, for it is no longer possible to use them as a threat or, even less so, to employ them without catastrophic consequences for the aggressor.

They must not be further accumulated and improved to such a degree that the issue of the use of missiles armed with nuclear warheads will no longer be decided by people but by robots. The reaction to the explosion of the Pershing II missile in the FRG the other day was characterized by one West German newspaper thus: "There is increasing fear of a war that may start as the result of an error." If you consider that the Pershing II flight time from FRG territory to the Soviet Union comprises 6-8 minutes, then, as one observer argued, you really would need to react to the launch of such a missile with the speed of a robot. Also important is the fact that it is no simple matter for any surveillance and warning system to differentiate between an accident and an operational launch when detecting the flash of an explosion at a Pershing base in the FRG.

This is currently being pondered with understandable anxiety both in Europe and in the United States. The following opinion is appearing in the press with increasing frequency: Is it not time for a cardinal reexamination of all those military doctrines and concepts based on the use or threat of nuclear weapons? Is it not time to switch from the senseless ideas of "mutually assured destruction" and "balance of fear" to guaranteed arms control and a balance of trust, to a non-nuclear world?

It has long been time to do this: such is the opinion of the overwhelming majority of mankind. However, this opinion continues to be unacceptable to those who pursue the illusion of military superiority, those who have no wish to abandon the wild idea of America's world domination, or the cannibalistic military doctrines of "decapitation" and "protracted nuclear war." These forces are extremely influential, and the danger they pose, including for the talks agreed upon in Geneva, must not be underestimated.

They are now trying to force the United States' NATO allies by hook or by crook not to deviate a single iota from the schedule for the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe. They assert in this context that only thus will it be possible to achieve success at the talks with the USSR. Another session of this type of pressure couched in the spirit of the notorious "Atlantic solidarity" was to be observed this past week during the visit paid to Washington by the Belgian prime minister, W. Martens. They endeavored to force him to give a concrete commitment to begin the deployment of cruise missiles in Belgium in March of this year. The hopes of the Belgians and other West Europeans that the accord reached in Geneva will allow them to save themselves from the sinister U.S. first-strike missiles are thus nullified. To Martens' credit, he withstood the pressure, but the arm-twisting of the allies continues.

The champions of "star wars" are not abandoning their efforts to reserve for themselves the right to "conquer space" in such a way as to secure military superiority over the USSR: Proof of this is provided by a secret USAF document on "space defense" that became public knowledge the other day. Will the task of the participants in the future Soviet-American talks really not be complicated by the current forcing through the U.S. Congress of programs for the further deployment of MX missiles and the building of new bombers and missile-carrying submarines? It will not help, to put it mildly.

The U.S. Administration cannot be unaware of this.

For Geneva saw an important, but only the first, step. It is impossible to allow this to be followed by steps in the directly opposite direction. The peace-loving forces of the whole world are now mounting a struggle to ensure that the Geneva accords are realized fully and as swiftly as possible. Today it is still possible to reach agreement on the nonmilitarization of space, to halt the arms race on earth, and to prevent mankind's slide toward the nuclear abyss. Tomorrow it may be too late.

Withdrawing, But Staying Behind

It was announced a few days ago in Israel that the coalition government, following prolonged debate, has approved a three-stage plan for the withdrawal of the Zionist occupation corps from Lebanon. The first stage, it is claimed, will begin in the course of the next 5 weeks.

What has caused this "voluntary" withdrawal by Israel from the Lebanese territory it has occupied? Of course, only naive people will believe the pro-Israeli Western press claims of Tel Aviv's "love for peace." Former Lebanese President S. Franjiyah correctly described the Israeli cabinet's decision as a forced step, imposed on Tel Aviv as a result of the struggle waged by patriotic forces against the occupiers. Even according to official Israeli data, the barbaric war in Lebanon has cost the occupiers 606 killed and 3,500 injured between 6 June 1982 and the present day, while expenditure is in excess of 3 billion dollars. The aggression against Lebanon has also led to unprecedented political isolation for Tel Aviv and condemnation of its policies everywhere. We have to add to this the total ruin of Israel's economy, its gigantic debt, primarily to the United States, and the growth of the cost of living, inflation, and unemployment.

Israel's top leaders have thus found themselves bankrupt both politically and economically. This is the inevitable result of the policy of Zionist parties that replace one another in power and which, despite outward differences, have been united in one thing: their consistent course of transforming Israel into an American gendarme in the Near East and their pursuit of the insane dream of establishing a "greater Israel" from the Nile to the Euphrates by means of expansion, incessant aggression, and genocide against the Arabs, primarily the Palestinians.

Even now, having announced its plan to "withdraw" from Lebanon, Israel intends to retain under its control a certain "zone" in that country's south, a zone which the Israeli military will "guard" together with the puppet "army of south Lebanon" they have created.

The Israeli plan for the "withdrawal" of troops from Lebanon has yet another "false bottom," since it is a kind of attempt to distract the world public's attention from the realistic and all-encompassing Near East settlement proposed by the Soviet Union and basically supported by the United Nations. Tel Aviv and its partners from across the ocean are obstructing in every way the implementation of a genuine settlement envisaging the liberation of all Arab lands occupied by Israel, the granting of statehood to the Palestinians, and security guarantees for all countries in the region. Instead of this fair way, the "strategic partners" prefer the way of separate deals in the Camp David fashion aimed at establishing American-Israeli diktat in the Near East. This way is hopeless and fraught with new explosions of armed clashes and numerous human deaths. Unfortunately, the Lebanese lessons have not forced Tel Aviv's rulers and their patrons in the United States to accept the obvious reality: Reliance on force, aggression, and brigandage will not bring security to the Israeli people but will only endanger their future and peace in the Near East as a whole.

CALLS FOR OVERCOMING 'LEGACY OF YALTA' DECRIED

LD222032 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valentin Berezhkov writes:

During the recent period some Western politicians and publications have been attacking the decisions of the Crimean (Yalta) conference, the 40th anniversary of which will be marked in early February 1985. In is alleged that there is a need "to overcome the split in Europe" presumably resulting from the Yalta decisions, to bury "the legacy of Yalta," etc. But to begin with, no decisions were taken in Yalta on the "split" of "division" of Europe. Anyone taking the trouble of studying the minutes of discussions at the Crimean conference, its records and its documents -- in short, the decisions taken in Yalta -- will find this out for himself. What then is the problem?

If the two military-political groupings existing in Europe today are meant by that "division," they emerged not at all because of the Yalta decisions. They are a consequence of the divisive policy of the Western powers, primarily the USA. Shortly after the war they took a series of actions aimed at dividing Europe, in particular, introduced a special monetary unit in the zones of occupation in Germany, encouraged the proclamation of the Federal Republic of Germany and accepted it to the North Atlantic Allicance, the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist nature of which from the outset was an open secret. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe in the recent period adds to antagonisms and confrontation on the continent.

As for the Soviet Union, it has always been against confrontation in Furope. It put forward long ago proposals on the dissolution of the two military and political grouping groupings and these proposals are still standing. The cal for "overcoming the legacy of Yalta" is merely a propaganda slogan exploited for quite unseemly purposes. Attempts are being made under the pretext of "doing away with the division of Europe," allegedly sanctioned in Yalta, to reverse historical developments on the European Continent, which were initiated not by Yalta Conference either, but by the peoples of a number of East European countries as they chose the road of socialist development. They do not want to state this frankly but have come up with the myth of some "legacy" of Yalta. Zbigniew Brzezinski threw some light in his article in the latest issue of the U.S. journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS (winter of 1984-1985) on what is actually meant by "legacy" of Yalta, he battled out the innermost thoughts of the organisers of the "anti-Yalta" misinformation campaign.

Brzezinski begins by claiming that "the division of Europe" should be overcome for its "spiritual and moral revival." What is needed to achieve this? According to Brzezinski it is necessary to reject and denounce most forcefully the "alien system" in the East European states. He recommends to secure this end by a well-thought out and subtly initiated process of change," the invisible historical "abduction" of Eastern Europe, which would be hard to detect quickly. In this way Brzezinski openly said what those before him had to tried to camouflage in every way. Now it should be perfectly obvious to everyone that what they have in mind is not the overcoming of "the division of Europe" but another attempt to undo the achievements of socialism in the East European states and to have them engulfed by the capitalist system. But these are dangerous and futile delusions. All the enemies of social progress should clearly realize that the socialist community will be able to stand its ground. The emergence and development of socialist states is a result of the laws of history and the progress of mankind. The attempts to rewrite history pave the way to the aggravation of confrontation, tension and the threat of nuclear war. It is to be hoped that all those who truly care for peace in Europe will realize the true worth of attacks on the Yalta decisions, all the more so since those decisions made a great contribution to the creation of conditions which ensured for Europe the longest spell of peace in its history.

REAGAN INAUGURAL ADDRESS REPORTED CRITICIZED

Security Claims Hit

PM221439 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent N. Turkatenko report: "U.S. President's Speech"]

[Text] Washington, 21 Jan -- The public ceremony of the inauguration of President R. Reagan for a second term as head of the U.S. Administration was held here today.

After the inauguration Reagan delivered a speech in which he extolled his administration's activity during its first term. He claimed that it was aimed at strengthening peace and security, in particular although it is no secret to anyone that over the first 4 years of the administration's term of office the United States was constantly whipping up the arms race.

The President tried to justify this course with hackneyed allegations about the mythical "Soviet threat," the "alarming buildup" of offensive weapons by the Soviet Union, and the need to be concerned about U.S. security. However, it is well known that it was the Reagan administration which began implementing the program to create and deploy first-strike arms such as the MX and Trident II missiles and the B-1 bomber and embarked on the deployment of its first-strike Pershing II and nuclear cruise missiles in West Europe in direct proximity to the Soviet Union's borders. The President lauded with particular enthusiasm the "star wars" program envisaging the development of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements, which is fraught with the danger of transferring the arms race to space and also jeopardizes the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty.

In his speech Reagan stressed the importance and urgency of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks, at which, he stated, the United States will be striving "not merely to discuss restrictions on the further buildup of nuclear arms but to reduce them." However, even in this context, the President sidestepped the specific question of whether the United States intends to assume a constructive position at the talks on space weapons.

Reagan also praised his administration's activity in the economic and social spheres. He claimed that the process of the "country's rebirth" had been initiated and that the population's prosperity had increased. However, the facts say different. During the Reagan administration's term of office the federal budget deficit has reached an unprecedented scale, mainly thanks to the incessant buildup of U.S. military spending. Social contradictions in the country caused by reaction's attacks on the interests of the broad working masses have become sharply exacerbated.

PRAVDA Comments on Speech

PM222000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev "Reportage From Washington": "The Coldest Ceremony"]

[Excerpts] 22 Jan -- Everything was ready for the ceremony and parade marking Ronald Reagan's second presidential inauguration. But nature unexpectedly intervened in the planned events. Masses of arctic air descended on Washington, paralyzing the life of the American capital, which is not used to cold weather. At the last moment it was decided to cancel the parade and to move the swearing-in ceremony and the president's inaugural address to inside the U.S. Capitol building.

President Reagan's inaugural speech was couched in general terms, as usual. Nonetheless, since it is the new administration's first program document, commentators are trying to discern the outlines of future policy in this rhetorical speech.

Noting that the President vaunted in every possible way his first administration's "achievements" in the economic sphere, they conclude that his second term will see a continuation of the same old line of "reducing government intervention in economic life," which in fact means generous tax allowances for the monopolies, the further slackening of control over the plundering of natural resources, and the poisoning of the environment, and the still more ruthless cutting of social programs. In his inaugural address and also in his speeches that same day at a luncheon in Congress and to the participants in a mass rally-cum-concert in the Capital Center sports hall, R. Reagan pressed hard on the chauvinism pedal. "The President," ABC TV correspondent Sam Donaldson concludes, "again unfurled the banner of feverish patriotism, the theme that was struck loudly immediately after the invasion of Grenada and that he exploited so successfully in his election campaign." Translating the jingoistic phraseology into the language of specific action, THE WASHINGTON POST predicts a continuation and maybe even intensification of Washington's military interference in Central America, the Near East, and other parts of the world.

Taking into account the feelings of the American public, worried by the fact that in the first term of his administration there was a serous deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relatinos and that international tension was sharply exacerbated, President Reagan spoke of his desire for success in the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms and said that he "wants to reduce nuclear armaments." [uchityvaya nastroyeniya Amerikanskoy obshchestvennosti, obespokoyennyy tem, chito za pervyy srok yego administratsii proizoshlo seryeznoye ukhudsheniye Sovetsko-Amerikanskikh otnosheniy, chto mezhdunarodnaya napryazhennost rezko obostrilas, Prezident Reygan govoril o svoyem stremlenii k uspekhu Sovetsko-Amerikanskikh peregovorov po yadernym i kosmicheskim vooruzheniyam, o tom, chto on "stremitsya sokratit Yadernyye vooruzheniya."]

However, he accompanied this statement with "additions" that were bound to arouse doubts among thinking Americans as to the sincerity of Washington's intentions. Reagan attempted to shift the blame for the arms race onto the Soviet Union (although, as ABC TV anchorman P. Jennings noted in his commentary, it is precisely the Reagan Administration that has increased the U.S. military budget by more than 75 percent in the last 4 years). Reagan also lauded the American program for the deployment of large-scale ABM defenses in space, a program which, if it were implemented, would destabilize the world situation, sharply crank up the arms race, and heighten the threat of nuclear war.

News agencies report that today, immediately after officially beginning his duties, President Reagan is to confer with the newly appointed American delegates to the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks. This might appear to be a fine intention. However, Ronald Reagan's remarks in favor of the militarization of space have alerted sober-minded Americans, those who are really interested in reaching fair accords on the basis of the equality and equal security of the sides. The composition of the U.S. delegation was also bound to cause perplexity. The preson appointed to head it is the well known "hawk" M. Kampelman, who, together with Z. Brezezinski, another fierce anticommunist, and another less well known coauthor, has just prepared an article for THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE "expressing doubts" as to the possibility of any success at the talks.

Arms Race Comments Viewed

LD221644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Jan 85

["The Integrated Approach and Goodwill -- The Conditions for Success at the Talks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan (TASS) -- TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Chernyshev reports:

In his speech at the inauguration ceremony for a second term as head of the U.S. Administration, President Ronald Reagan stressed the importance of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks, the basis for which was laid by the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz.

Attention is drawn by the fact that certain points in R. Reagan's speech go counter to the joint Soviet-U.S. statement made in Geneva. Speaking about the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, the head of the White House indicated in essence that Washington does not as yet intend to adopt a constructive position on the space weapons issue. He again repeated that the United States intends to continue research aimed at creating an "antimissile shield", and he attempted to assert that this "will not lead to the militarization of space, but will help to demilitarize arsenals on earth."

The President preferred not to mention that averting an arms race in outer space is stated as an aim of the future Soviet-U.S. talks. The sides agreed to examine and solve the whole set of questions relating to space and nuclear armaments -- strategic and medium-range -- in coordination. The Soviet position was clearly and unambiguously set out by A. Gromyko in his talk with political observers: "Without simultaneous and coordinated agreement on all three lines, there cannot be progress in implementing what was agreed upon in Geneva." It is impossible to halt the arms race on earth without raising a barrier against plans to move it into outer space.

Broad circles of the world public have an understanding attitude toward this fundamental position. As a group of prestigious American experts write in the book "Lies and Star Wars", "It should be remembered that the Soviet Union will not ignore the interrelation between antimissile space-based defense and the administration's earlier emphasis on conduct of nuclear war". The U.S. Administration's affirmations that allegedly "initiative in the field of strategic defense" may improve prospects for reaching agreements on reducing nuclear arms, obviously does not stand criticism. Implementing these plans can only set awry the whole process of arms control -- this is the conclusion many experts and politicians in NATO countries reached. As the British paper FINANCIAL TIMES wrote recently, they consider that the U.S. strategic initiative in the field of "star wars" will in all probability whip up the arms race with fresh force.

Nevertheless, so far the U.S. Administration has still not shown a consistent, realistic approach to the future negotiations. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has stated directly: I exclude the possibility of rejecting strategic defense both at the research work stage and, in the event it turns out to be realizable, at the deployment stage." The Pentagon chief is only worried about creating "a real, reliable defense system" in the course of scientific research work. But at the negotiations themselves, according to the notion of Washington's official representatives, progress could be achieved in the sphere of offensive weapons, while in the meantime negotiations about space systems will drag on, not leading to any specific results.

Only one thing can be said in reply to this: The Soviet Union has always opposed the use of negotiations as a cover for the arms race. If the United States were to embark on the path of violating the accord reached in Geneva relating to the need to prevent the militarization of space, the consequences would be the direst -- the negotiations would be broken off.

Without doubt, in the USSR they realize that the negotiations will be difficult. Moreover, goodwill is essential to overcome these difficulties and to achieve positive results. We have plenty of it. Everything depends on how constructively the United States will approach the jointly coordinated tasks; do they intend to overcome finally that contradictoriness and inconsistency demonstrated in the above-mentioned speech by R. Reagan?

Arms Plans Seen as 'Threat'

LD221607 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1459 GMT 22 Jan 85

["Washington's Plans -- A Threat to Peace and Stability" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan (TASS) -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS observer on military issues, writes:

Delivering a speech in Washington on his inauguration as President for a second term, Ronald Reagan alleged that supposedly the creation in the United States of large-scale space-based antimissile defense, the deployment of U.S. antisatellite facilities in accordance with his "strategic defense initiative," "will lead not to the militarization of space, but will help demilitarize arsenals on earth." Having swapped about elements in the U.S. description of the odious neutron bomb, the President has used the resulting mumbo-jumbo to advertise space arms "Such an antimissile defense shield will not kill people, but destroy weapons."

Having repeated his uncorroborated inventions about "the Soviet military threat" and having complained of people who, in his words, scoff at the U.S. notion of "human dignity and freedom," Reagan nevertheless stated Washington's wish "to meet the Russians, hoping that we will be successful in coordinating a formula for saving the world from the threat of nuclear destruction."

What then is this formula, which, Reagan assures, "could make nuclear weapons obsolete?"

As the Pentagon's strategic conceptions and Washington's concrete military actions make clear, at the basis of Reagan's "new" formula is the same old insistence on preparing to wage nuclear war at a considerable distance from U.S. territory, the same old insistence on ensuring relative security for the aggressor from a retaliatory counter-strike using space-based antimissile defenses. The U.S. plan of preparing for "star wars" is closely linked with the creation of new strategic first-strike nuclear missile arms, such as the MX and Midgetman ICBM's and the Trident II SLBM, and with the deployment of cruise missiles and Pershings in West Europe. The "star wars" plan and the American conception of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe are vital components of the Pentagon's strategy of direct confrontation, the aim of which is to ensure U.S. hegemony in the world.

Washington is banking on the fact that the European peoples should, in the first instance, pay for the consequences of a sharp destablization of the world situation, while the aggressor can happily sit it out under the shield of space antimissile defense.

In proposing that the Soviet Union should adopt Reagan's "new formula," Washington is in fact inviting the USSR to follow the American scenario for preparing for a nuclear war both in space and on earth.

As U.S. observers have put it, the result of implementing Washington's plans would be an "offensive-defensive spiral" of the arms race, sharply increasing the danger of nuclear war.

Washington's calculations aimed at ensuring the invulnerability of U.S. territory with the aid of broad scale antimissile defense in case of American aggression are built upon sand. Any such space-sited shield will inevitably prove to be full of holes. These plans of Washington's are extremely dangerous nevertheless. Implementation of the formula of "preparations for star wars" may increase the temptation of some hotheads in Washington to reach for the nuclear button, with all the consequences arising from it.

President Reagan lamented in his speech that now both Americans and Soviet people have to live in conditions in which, in the case of the use of nuclear weapons by one of the sides, the other could deal a return strike, destroying that side. This really is not the best situation.

But it can be corrected, not by mad plans to spread the arms race to outer space, not by deploying nuclear missiles at the very threshold of the other side as Reagan proposes, but by reaching mutually favorable accords on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, by limiting and eventually liquidating the arsenals of nuclear weapons.

REAGAN SETS UP NUCLEAR ARMS CONSULTATIVE GROUP

LD192159 Moscow TASS in English 2141 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 19 TASS -- President Reagan has decided to set up a so-called consultative group on directing nuclear weapons production programmes. On the group will be a number of members of U.S. Congress and private specialists. The group are assigned to task to "study" the existing process of the development, testing and production of nuclear weapons and to submit by July 15 recommendations on "necessary changes". This means the adoption of measures to raise the effectiveness of the production of nuclear arms, the measures which are directed towards a speeded-up build-up of U.S. nuclear potential.

MISSILE DEPLOYMENT ENDANGERS UPCOMING TALKS

LD191230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] The White House is not concealing its annoyance over the Belgian Government's refusal to obey Washington's timetable for deploying U.S. cruise missiles on its soil. The Reagan administration fears this could cuase a chain reaction in West Europe.

The Belgian Government's position, NOVOSTI political observer Edgar Cheporov notes, is explained primarily by the mounting protests throughout the country and within parliament against the implementation of NATO's nuclear plans. The politicians in power cannot fail to consider and take account of these protests. This circumstance acquires particular significance in connection with this year's forthcoming parliamentary elections in Belgium.

Washington is dissatisfied that it has been unable to convince one of its allies to follow the timetable that was compiled for its deployment of new missiles. Why did Washington not manage to do this? It is because the West Europeans do not want to end up in the role that is being imposed on them of being a nuclear hostage for the United States.

Washington is presenting the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons as a guarantee of West Europe's security. The authors of this argument are counting on the attractiveness of the strategy of a balance of fear, and give the assurance that this strategy is to counter to so-called Soviet threat. These arguments however do not stand up to criticism and this is not just because an ever growing number of people realize that the Pentagon and NATO have no reason to restrain the Soviet Union, which does not intend to attack anyone. The essence of the matter is that the U.S. plans are directed at achieving military superiority over the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies. The fact is that the U.S. military doctrine proceeds from the right of the United States to make first use of nuclear weapons and is banking on victory in an atomic war. It is clear that there can be no talk here of any guarantees of security.

As for the Soviet concept of security, it fundamentally rejects banking on military superiority and a balance of fear. Our aim is to lower the level of military confrontation and have a balance of security and trust. Our guarantee of security is meant to ensure a development of relations between states, whereby the use of force would be ruled out and all controversial issues would be solved by peaceful means. Stemming from this, the Soviet Union stresses that the further deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is a factor that could damage the forthcoming talks on space and nuclear weapons. In the event of the United States continuing to deploy its Pershing and cruise missiles, Comrade Gromyko stated, the situation will grow more complex and the talks will be called in question.

UPDATED U.S. DOCUMENT ON SPACE WAR CRITICIZED

PM211547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch under the rubric "The Day's Events": "The United States: Packaged in 'Good Intentions'"]

[Text] New York -- At a recent news conference, President R. Reagan asserted that the "strategic defense initiative" which he signed, and which provides for deploying weapons in space, is in no way connected with "star wars." The new initiative apparently is nothing more than a way of rendering nuclear missiles useless.

U.S. generals see the "strategic initiative" differently. They are actively preparing for military operations in space in hopes of achieving superiority over the "enemy."

The Pentagon has long been preparing for "star wars." A document entitled "Doctrine of Space Warfare," published a few years ago, points out that from the military viewpoint it is impossible to draw a line between the atmosphere, in which conventional warplanes operate, and space. "Space," the document says, "is a continuation of the environment for military operations."

After the president had announced the "strategic defense initiative" the U.S. generals made changes to their "space warfare" doctrine. General C. Gabriel, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, issued a document which has become an official order for leading Air Force personnel.

The new document retains all the provisions on the "advantages" of conducting military operations in space and on the need to train cadres for such hostilities and for gaining and maintaining superiority. But certain concepts have been enlarged on in order to enable officers to see clearly what is at issue. The task of the military systems stationed in space, the order says, is to "establish control over space and achieve superiority," which includes the possibility of influencing "the enemy's communications channels in space."

To this end it is necessary to rapidly conclude the conflict (that is, to gain victory -- U.S. note) or to increase the chances of survival in a war.

There is another difference in the new document: It contains several paragraphs dedicated to arms reduction talks. The point made here is that no talks should be allowed to interfere with the U.S. Air Force's intensive preparation for war in space. "We must begin to lay the foundations for military operations in space from the very outset," the order says, "and we must understand that we cannot delay or fail to undertake such operations." At the same time as U.S. politicians try to reassure the public at large, America's generals continue to prepare for war in space.

GARY HART CITED ON GENEVA TALKS, USSR-U.S. TIES

PM211132 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Ivanko interview with Senator G. Hart under the "IZVESTIYA Interview" rubric: "We Must Agree" -- date and place not given]

[Text] Our correspondent A. Ivanko met with Senator G. Hart. This is what he said:

While appreciating the state of Soviet-U.S. relations, I hope nonetheless that in the future they will improve. As do all Americans, I followed with interest the meeting between Secretary of State G. Shultz and USSR Foreign Minister A. Gromyko. On the basis of the meeting's results and also after my own talk with Gromyko, I believe that we now have an opportunity to make progress in the cause of removing the threat of nuclear war.

The most urgent task of the day is to stop the arms race and put an end to the danger posed by nuclear arsenals. We must resolve this problem together, agree on serious reductions to our arsenals, and stop production of new types of mass destruction weaponry. We must also make joint efforts to ensure the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Our relations in other spheres, particularly the sphere of economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation, depend on the resolution of these tasks. If we agree on nuclear arms, our ties in these spheres will become more substantial too. I personally would like to see greater exchanges of cultural figures and tourists.

Incidentally, this is my second visit to the Soviet Union. I was first here 10 years ago with my wife and now I have come with my wife and two grown children. We have been wonderfully received, and although there has been little opportunity to visit historic monuments, we have managed to see a few things all the same. I would like to take this opportunity once again to thank Soviet people for the wonderful reception they have given us. Thank you.

KORYAVIN COMMENTS ON NEW U.S. CONGRESS SESSION

PM181523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent L. Korayvin under the rubric "Parliamentary Gallery": "The Capitol's 'Mountains'"]

[Text] Washington -- The year began in Washington with what felt like fall rain. Leaden clouds floated over the Capitol dome and the tip of the Washington Monument was completely shrouded in gray mist. It was unusually busy outside the Congress building. But the stream of cars approaching the eastern facade was well spaced out. The police were only letting Congressmen's cars through; those headed for the visitors' galleries -- journalists and foreign representatives -- were walking to the Capitol in the torrential rain.

"Security" had been tightened for the opening of the 99th Congress. Visitors were passing through special "metal detectors," opening their briefcases and, if asked by the police, opening wide their overcoats and jackets.

Protection devices are now being set up outside the Capitol as well: The day R. Reagan is inaugurated for his second term as president, 140,000 guests will pass through them to see and hear the President take the oath.

The scenes of tension surrounding the Capitol were combined with obvious nervousness on the part of the police, which is typical of the start of a new congressional session. Observers predict that it will not be one of "academic tranquillity" but will be full of "dramatic" polemics. The problems, both foreign and domestic, that the legislators must solve this year by the legislators will increase the temperature of the debates, they stress.

The question of the budget deficit, which has now reached an astronomical $200 billion, remains acute. The administration wanted to come to the opening session with plans to "improve" this figure somewhat. But the plans proved futile.

"The opening of the session was marked by despondency," the NEW YORK TIMES Washington correspondent wrote. The mood of despondency among the legislators was induced by the fat wad of financial statistics brought to the Capitol by D. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, who said that "the deficit will show a greater progressive increase than expected." But the measures proposed by the administration to curb it remain the same: cutting social programs and federal expenditure.

Many legislators have sharply criticized the White House on this, stressing, with Senator A. Simpson, that as a result of the administration's policy "Congress will have to climb several mountains at once in the new session."

The militarist programs the administration submitted for the legislators' consideration loom like a gigantic cliff in the Capitol. The first thing they will encounter will be the vote on financing MX missile production and on aid for counterrevolutionary elements operating against Nicaragua. There is also the vexed question of appropriations for military space programs and weapons for "star wars."

This question has been the subject of very heated discussions among the country's scientific, political and journalistic circles of late. The marked tendency -- even though the U.S. Administration managed to hypnotize public opinion to a certain extent when it announced the "star wars" idea by overwhelming its consciousness with the concept of a "strong America" -- is for many Americans now to begin rejecting these arguments.

At any rate, many of them have come back down to earth from the chauvinist heights and have come to appreciate what a tragedy the "star" arms race and the "star wars" concept represent for mankind. Many American scientists have produced sane arguments to counter the patriarch of nuclear obscurantism, Teller, "father" of the hydrogen bomb, who has been advocating the militarization of space. They were persuasively expounded in a book just published by a group of scientists including such well-known names as Carl Sagan and Paul (Eric). Their work is titled "Cold and Darkness" -- which is what the world can expect after a nuclear catastrophe.

The administration sensed the public mood and waged the struggle for its military programs from several bridgeheads. The advanced strike force, comprising the Pentagon elite and other "hawks," are still in the most forward positions. The military-industrial complex bigwigs stand side by side with them. Their credo remains unchanged: peace through strength and talks with the USSR from a position of strength. No concessions in or even discussion of the U.S. "right" to build up the Pentagon's arsenals.

At the same time, the White House cannot disregard the changes taking place in the consciousness of ordinary Americans, who are beginning to realize that the arms race does not help to strengthen U.S. security, and in the frame of mind of representatives of the country's political circles, chiefly among congressional legislators. That is why new "theses" have started circulating around the Capitol, advanced for old purposes. For example, legislators are being told that the administration emphasizing the "research" nature of space militarization. There is also the current "argument" that renouncing the deployment of military space systems would be mean renouncing the ideas of scientific and technical progress, which could be a setback for the country's potential economic development and, consequently, prevent the creation of a "strong America. This "scientific" concept, dressed in a military uniform, has nothing to do with either science or progress. It is another space maneuver traced on the strategic map of space militarization.

The administration has produced another "thesis" in the Capitol on the threshold of the vote on military programs: It is pretending that they are all "purely defensive and that they constitute a plan to "protect" the United States against an imaginary "aggressor." It even went so far as to supply the military fever with a "moral foundation." The massive systems being created by the military-industrial complex are termed "weapons that kill weapons" -- apparently a "humane" development that will enable mankind, in a future "battle between nuclear robots," to steer clear of the nightmare of war and survive in an incinerated world.

But these positions adopted by the White House are coming under fire from a number of legislators, as evidenced by the start of a fierce debate in the capitol. The debate has already focused on MX missiles. A particular question is being asked about them: If the administration says that U.S. arsenals are to be filled with "defensive" weapons, then why create "first-strike" weapons and raise the ceiling of military appropriations to $1 trillion?

Some legislators are becoming increasingly skeptical about the so-called "shield concept" whereby, Pentagon strategists calculate, antimissile and antisatellite systems launched into space will "screen" U.S. territory following a first strike and protect it from a retaliatory strike.

Despite the apparent exacerbation of the debate on military problems at the current congressional session, one cannot ignore the fact that the U.S. legislature contains active supporters of the concept of a "strong America" and zealous advocates of plans for its militarization. They supply the forces whose aim is to wreck the Soviet U.S. talks just agreed upon in Geneva. The other day, a group of conservative Republican senators sent the administration an official letter demanding a "firm" stance on disarmament questions and the linking of their "practical achievement" to a whole series of U.S. "conditions;" in other words, the administration should not seek real positive advances on the path to disarmament but conduct "diktat talks," in the meantime leaving the military-industrial complex to continue chugging away.

The administration sees these circles as its chief source of assistance when it comes to pushing its programs through Congress in 1985 and changing the correlation of forces in the legislature in its favor.

The "liberals" who support MX or, as THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, "those who play on both sides" are not ruled out as an administration asset on Capitol Hill, although the White House would prefer the vast majority of legislators to share the views of people like the "New Right."

Their views are similar to those recently expressed, for example, by ultraconservative Congressmen N. Gingrich: "I have tremendous personal ambitions. I want to change the whole world." The ambitions of the "New Right" representative are well known: the establishment of U.S. leadership worldwide, the arms race, and confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

As for domestic political plans, in the case of some politickers all they amount to is acquiring leading positions on Capital Hill and in the White House. To this end they are actively assembling their forces, and this includes the elaboration of an offensive strategy at the current U.S. Congress session.

MATYASH CONDEMNS U.S. 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD191128 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Matyash reports: The peoples of the whole world are seriously worried by the policies and practices of the international terrorism, which have been institutionalized as U.S. official policy. Riding roughshod over the basic standards of international law and morals, Washington has staged a bandit-style operation against tiny Grenada. It is flagrantly meddling in the internal affairs of El Salvador and his subjected Nicaragua to a veritable military, political and economic siege. The guns of the battleship New Jersey have been used to kill civilians in Lebanon, and the racist Pretoria regime, which is unleashing acts of terrorism against neighbouring African countries one after another, has been almost officially proclaimed a "historical ally" of the United States. The American armed aggression against Vietnam has been another example of American state terrorism.

That terrorism remains Washington's state policy is borne out today by the daily practices of the architects of the current policies of the White House. The U.S. history is also rife with examples of government-sponsored terrorism. Thus, according to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, American Armed Forces have intruded into Central American and Caribbean countries on more than 60 occasions over the past 150 years.

At the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly the USSR proposed considering the issue of declaring the policy of state terroism inadmissible and suggested that the United Nations should strongly denounce the policies and practices of state terrorism as a method of dealing with other countries and peoples. The overwhelming majority of U.N. members voted for the draft resolution "On the Inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and any Actions by States Aimed at Undermining the Socio-Political Systems in Other Sovereign States."

The resolution has been highly appraised in many countries. The Afghan people, the target of international imperialism's undeclared war, has expressed unreserved support the constructive policy of the USSR. [sentence as recieved] The resolution has invaluable significance also to Central America where a dangerous seat of tension has originated as a result of U.S. interference in the domestic affairs of that region. It is indicative that at the U.N. General Assembly session Washington abstained from the vote on the resolution, demonstrating thereby that it is not going to give up its policy of state terrorism.

'POSITIVE SIGNIFICANCE' OF USSR-PRC TIES NOTED

LD222133 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] The board of the National Association of Sinologists has met in Moscow. It noted the positive significance of the pickup in contacts between the Soviet Union and China in various fields and said that the normalization and development of their relations was in the interests of the two peoples and in the interests of peace and strengthened positions of socialism. The meeting stressed that Soviet policy to China was consistent, based on principle, and enjoyed the full support of the Soviet people. This policy is imbued with respect for the Chinese people. It is based on the principles of good-neighborliness and peaceful coexistence and is not detrimental to third countries.

IZVESTIYA NOTES U.S.-CHINESE ARMS AGREEMENT

PM171630 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Military Shipments"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Jan -- Commenting on the trip to Beijing by General J. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, the U.S. press reports that a preliminary agreement has been reached on deliveries of U.S. equipment and arms to China.

These will be used to modernize the Chinese Navy. Specifically, this involves gas turbine engines for ships, sonars, torpedoes, and rapid-fire arms. It is assumed that the military deal will be made official in the near future, during a visit to Beijing by U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Navy M. Paisley.

The press is stressing that the aforesaid contract will boost U.S.-Chinese cooperation in the military sphere.

It is striking that both the U.S. and Chinese press are trying to justify the buildup of U.S.-PRC military cooperation with farfetched allegations about a "Soviet military threat."

MOSCOW PREMIERES CHINESE-INSPIRED MUSICAL WORK

LD171228 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] The premiere of a new work by Soviet composer Nikolay Sidelnikov has been a success in Moscow. The composition is part of two Sichuan elegies written by the Chinese poet of the 8th century Du Fu. The composer regards Du Fu's poetry, filled with social justice ideas, as belonging to all times and peoples, like masterpieces by Michaelangelo and Shakespeare. Sidelnikov visited China recently. I was pleased to learn, he said, that music by Russian classics and Soviet composers is popular in that country.

TRADE TALKS WITH JAPAN OPEN IN TOKYO 22 JAN

LD222021 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo January 22 TASS -- Talks have opened between the USSR and Japan here on the implementation of the Soviet-Japanese agreement on trade and payments for the period of 1981-1985. The participants in the talks will exchange views on a broad range of issues of trade relations between the two countries. The sides at the opening ceremony of the talks pointed out the great significance of the joint meeting the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation in Tokyo last December. It was stressed at the meeting that the mutually complementary character of the economy of the countries creates favourable conditions for a further development of trade and economic relations between them. The KYODO TSUSHIN agency points out that the current talks will serve towards a broadening of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Kiselev on Long-Term Prospects

OW230553 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 Jan 85

[By Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev]

[Text] The 25th intergovernmental conference opened at the Japanese Foreign Ministry in Tokyo of 22 January to examine progress in implementing the 1981-1985 trade and payment agreement between the Soviet Union and Japan. In this connection, Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev reports as follows:

In his opening speech at the conference, chief of the Japanese delegation Takehiko Nishiyama, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, said: Over 25 years have passed since the two countries concluded a commercial treaty and a trade and payment agreement. It may well be said that, during this period, Japanese-Soviet trade has developed smoothly on the whole, representing a significant part in the relationship between the two countries. However, we also see a slowdown in economic exchanges between the two countries in recent years. Therefore, it is necessary to find a breakthrough by candidly exchanging views on various ieeues in Japanese-Soviet trade, particularly regarding reasons for its current stagnation.

In response, Soviet delegation chief Mikhail Kiselev, chief of the Foreign Trade Ministry's Trade with Asian Countries Administration, said as follows: It is a joyful, beneficial occasion for both countries to resume regular consultations to examine progress in implementing their trade and payment agreement. It is particularly significant that the Soviet Union and Japan have recently enlivened their dialogue at all levels in the political and economic fields.

After making the above remark, Mr Mikhail Kiselev noted in particular that the Ninth Soviet-Japanese Economic Conference in Tokyo last December ended with good results. The chief of the Soviet delegation stressed that it was necessary to conclude a long-term trade and economic agreement in order to further stabilize and consolidate the foundation of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations. At the same time, he expressed the hope that unshakable economic relations will contribute to deepening mutual understanding and good-neighborliness between the two peoples, and constitute an important factor in promoting peace in the Far East.

The Soviet-Japanese trade and economic consultations will last for 3 days until Thursday, 24 January.

TASS HITS JAPANESE FISHING REGULATIONS

LD222335 Moscow TASS in English 2311 GMT 22 Jan 85

["Who Tries To Torpedo the Talks?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

Who is it who deliberately raises obstacles to the successful completion of the Soviet-Japanese consultations taking place in Moscow nowadays under a long-term agreement on mutual fishing off the coasts of the two countries? This question offers itself when you look through the Japanese press today. Tokyo officials have a categoric and univocal answer to this question: It is the Soviet side, which tries to reduce catch quotas and makes the "patently unrealistic demand" for the right of call at Japanese ports for Soviet fishing boats.

It is regrettable that certain Japanese governmental agencies do not shrink from base slander of the Soviet Ministry of Fishing and the crews of Soviet ships fishing in Japan's economic zone in accordance with the agreement. The KYODO TSUHIN news agency reported on January 17 that a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman had stated that his government had firmly decided this year to deny the Soviet fishing boats the right of call at Japanese ports to replenish food stocks and enable crews to take a short rest.

There is presumably only one reason for this decison: "Soviet fishermen indulge in spying on Japanese territory." Does the Japanese side have any proof to back these allegations? No, it does not, nor can it have any. Why then does Tokyo need these falsehoods? Perhaps, artificially to complicate the talks in Moscow and tc launch another anti-Soviet propaganda campaign under this pretext? Apparently, this is the case.

Incidentally, if anyone indulges in unlawful activities in the territorial waters of other countries, it is not Soviet but Japanese fishing boats. The Soviet press pointed this out on more than one occasion, citing concrete facts. If need be, these facts can be cited anew. Meanwhile, I have before me a large pile of photographs which prove that Japanese fishermen practice on a regular basis poaching in the territorial waters of other countries. For instance, the Taisei Maru trawler was photographed from the air on April 26, 1984, as crew members tried to conceal with tarpaulin the serial numbers and the name of the vessel.

Here is an aerial photograph of another Japanese trawler, taken on March 18, 1984. Its numbers and name also are concealed with tarpaulin. And so on, and so forth.

But let us turn back to calls of Soviet ships at Japanese ports. Everyone knows that any vessel needs at least a short call at port after 135 days on the high seas. This is common practice recognized all over the world. Soviet ships are allowed to enter the harbours of all the states without exception off whose shores they fish.

Why then should Japan make the exception? And what secrets can fishermen uncover in such a "strategically sensitive" (in the words of the Japanese Foreign Ministry) port as Yokohama, where thousands of ships from different countries, including the Soviet Union, cast anchor every year? Are not these arguments of the Japanese Foreign Ministry ridiculous?

The stand taken by Tokyo cannot be viewed out of the context of discriminatory attitude to Soviet fishing vessels and the renunciation by the Japanese authorities of the obligations they themselves assumed. In 1984, for instance, the Japanese authorities allowed 19 calls of Soviet ships at the Onahama port.

But in most cases the Soviet crews were unable to go ashore because crowds of rampaging thugs were brought especially to ports, not without the connivance of the Japanese authorities.

One thing is clear: The blame for obstacles to the normal progress of the talks lies squarely on the Japanese side, which also bears the entire responsibility for the fate of the agreement on catch quotas for this year. As regards the quotas, the Soviet Union has always taken a goodwill attitude to this problem, and is ready to do so in this year. It has always respected the interests of Japanese fishermen as well.

JAPANESE TIES TO NATO, WEST SEEN AS 'AGGRESSIVE'

LD212132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 21 Jan 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Charikov -- commentary by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] Lieutenant General Watanabe, chairman of the Japanese Armed Forces Joint Staff Council, is presently visiting a number of West European NATO countries. He is to visit the United States on the final stage of his foreign tour. What is the reason behind this voyage by a representatives of the Japanese generals? I will ask my colleague, commentator Boris Andrianov, for his view on this.

[Begin Andrianov recording] A glance at the world map is sufficient to show the huge distance separating Western Europe from Japan. However, this is a purely geographical notion from the military-strategic point of view. It appears there is nothing in common between them. After all the NATO countries call themselves the North Atlantic bloc whereas Japan, situated in the Pacific Ocean basin, has nothing to do with the North Atlantic. Nevertheless, it appears official Tokyo circles have their own special view of both geography and geopolitics. There is evidence of this in the increasing number of statements from Japanese leaders about the fact that Western countries and Japan are united by a common future, and that the Land of the Rising Sun belongs to the Western camp. Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone himself stands forth as a herald calling for strengthened Japanese-NATO cooperation. For example, when he spoke in London, at the International Strategic Research Institute, he made an impassioned plea for a Western military-strategic alliance that includes Japan. We need, the head of the Japanese Cabinet asserted, a joint strategy to oppose the Soviet challenge. It seems that this is where official Tokyo sees a community of interests between Japan and the North Atlantic bloc -- in the old, old notion of the mythical Soviet threat, invented in its time by all those fighting for an unrestrained arms race and whipping up international tension.

The clear facts show that an expansion of links with the aggressive North Atlantic bloc is an integral part of the present Japanese Government's foreign policies. Incidentally, Tokyo does not hide this. The same Nakasone recently stated that, as he put it, the strengthening of cooperation and solidarity within the Tokyo-Washington-Western Europe triangle, was his cabinet's state policy. It must be noted that a militaristic bias and desire to bind Japan to Western strategies have sharply intensified within this policy.

Recently military-political links between Japan and the Western European NATO countries have become noticeably more active. At the same time, preference is clearly being shown to those members of the North Atlantic bloc who have agreed to install American first-strike nuclear missiles on their national territory. The head of the Japanese national defense department spent over 2 weeks last autumn in a number of West European capitals. Where he emphasized his country's role as a member of the Western bloc. He also called for closer ties between Tokyo and NATO, including the exchange of military information, above all information on the Soviet Union's Armed Forces.

In the words of the Japanese newspaper, NIHON KEIZAI, there is talk of establishing an intelligence network comprising Japan, the United States and Western Europe in the future aimed against the USSR.

Issues of military-political cooperation have become a topic continual consultation, between Japan's Foreign Affairs Ministry and Britain, the FRG, Italy, and France. Speaking about this in parliament, a Nakasone cabinet representative said that a mechanism has been created between Japan and the NATO countries for exchanging military-strategic information regarding the situation in all the world's most important regions. It is in light of all these facts that one should approach the visit now being made to Western Europe and the United States by General Watanabe, Chairman of the Japanese Armed Forces Joint Staff Council. His voyage is the latest step on the road towards strengthening cooperation between Tokyo and the North Atlantic bloc, the result of which the Land of the Rising Sun should become NATO's far eastern flank. But what can such an aim have in common with the vital interests of the Japanese people and with the interests of peace? [end recording]

ULAANBAATAR RALLY MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM171655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Ulaanbaatar"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Jan -- The 39th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Mongolia is being celebrated as a festival of unbreakable friendship and brotherhood. A ceremonial meeting of the Mongolian public was held here to mark this event.

The treaty is of historic significance, the meeting noted. It created the decisive conditions for the successful building of socialism on Mongolian soil and is actively helping to strength peace in Asia and throughout the world today. The close cooperation between the two countries is growing constantly and being enriched with new content and forms. A very important event in further strengthening and developing the unbreakable friendship between the two parties and countries was the summit-level Soviet-Mongolian talks held last fall in Moscow. They affirmed the commonality of aims and interests of the CPSU and The MPRP and their determination to exapnd and deepen all-round cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples for the sake of successfully building socialism and communism and to effect close cooperation in the international arena to preserve and consolidate peace and the peoples' security.

The meeting was attended by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo.

ESPIONAGE ARRESTS IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT REPORTED

LD191013 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi January 19 TASS -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, speaking in parliament, announced the arrest of several high-ranking government officials who had spied for foreign states. "It came to the government's notice," he said, "that certain employees in sensitive positions were suspected to be indulging in activities detrimental to national interest. Some arrests have been made in the course of investigations, which are still proceeding."

Reporting the exposure of the espionage ring, the INDIAN EXPRESS said that the arrested included T.N. Kher, an aide to the prime minister's personal secretary, employees of the premier's office, highly-placed officials of the Defense Ministry and businessmen. They are accused of having passed classified documents and data, concerning the country's defense potential and the work of the prime minister's Secretariat, to foreign special services.

Officials investigating the espionage activities of the detained do not rule out the possibility that the latter have also leaked secret information about security arrangements to protect the Indian head of government and other members of his cabinet. The investigators have documents proving the arrested to be spies. The latter, for example, were found in possession of the secret records of a meeting of a government subcommittee, which had discussed important questions connected with ensuring India's security.

Local political analysts point out that it is not the first time that India has become an object of close interest on the part of Western special services. Late in 1983 Indian security services uncovered a ramified espionage network led by F.D. Larkins and other persons who had earlier held high posts in Indian Armed Forces. The investigation established then that they had handed secret information over to C.I.A. agents operating under the cover of the U.S. Embassy in the Indian capital. The latest exposures, the newspaper PATRIOT said, had confirmed the sound basis of Rajiv Gandhi's repeated warnings about the activity of foreign agents in India, which was creating a threat to its security and sovereignty.

'Subversive Activity' Alleged

PM221437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Korovikov report: "Spies Exposed"]

[Text] Delhi, 21 Jan -- The exposure of agents of imperialist states who had been recruited among government employees, including persons working in the apparatus of the president and the prime minister, is regarded here as more substantial proof of the West's unending subversive activity against India. The newspapers report that in the last few days more than 10 people have been arrested on charges of transmitting top secret documents to foreign diplomats, including documents concerning plans for the development of the defense industry and the purchase of new types of arms.

The existence of a nest of spies in the highest organs of the state apparatus became known more than 6 months ago. For some months those under suspicion were carefully observed. It turned out that copies of secret papers were being regularly sent by messenger to foreign diplomats. One active agent was Delhi businessman Commer Narain. Four of those arrested worked in the office of P. Alexander, the prime minister's chief secretary, who resigned after the espionage activity of some of his subordinates was exposed. On Sunday Lieutenant Colonel Alain Bolley, the French deputy military attache left Delhi hurriedly. The possible expulsion of certain Western diplomats is being mentioned. Many newspapers recall the well-known case of the retired officers, the Larkins brothers, now in prison, who were direct CIA agents, as well as other cases of CIA penetration of the country's top state organs.

PRAVDA CITES INDIAN PRESIDENT'S LEGISLATIVE SPEECH

PM221431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Indian Parliament"]

[Text] Delhi, 17 Jan -- Indian President Zail Singh has welcomed the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva. "We hope that the forthcoming talks between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space weapons will lead to the taking of important measures in the field of disarmament," he has said. The head of state delivered a speech devoted to problems of the country's foreign and domestic policy at a joint session of the two chambers of parliament today. He noted in particular that India, as the leader of the Nonaligned Movement, will actively struggle together with other states to curb the arms race, ease international tension, settle conflicts between states, and establish a just economic system in the world. "The main threat to the world today is the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war," Zail Singh said.

The head of state expressed India's desire to develop friendly relations with all countries of the world. The relations of friendship and cooperation between Indian and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are continuing to develop successfully, the president said.

Zail Singh expressed grave anxiety over the continuing buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. "The militarization of this water expanse is helping to intensify tension and is creating the threat of a conflict in the region," he said. "India is firmly resolved to seek the Indian Ocean's transformation into a zone of peace so that the littoral countries can use their resources in the interests of peaceful economic development." The president also denounced the mass deliveries of modern U.S. armaments to Pakistan. "The appearance of sophisticated U.S. weapons in the immediate vicinity of India's borders is causing great alarm in India," he said.

Touching on domestic political problems facing the country, the president noted that in recent years India has achieved considerable successes in the economic field. The government will consistently steer a policy aimed at accelerated economic progress and the improvement of the living conditions of the broad people's masses. This is the direction in which the drafting of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for India's socioeconomic development for 1985 through 1990 is proceeding. Special attention will also be paid to ensuring the republic's national unity and territorial integrity, Zail Singh noted.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON PAKISTANI ARMS BUILDUP

LD191923 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi January 19 TASS -- A heavy build-up of Pakistan's naval force represents a serious threat to India's security, causes justifiable concern of the Indian Government. This was said by India's Defence Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao [name and title as received] in the answer to a question of deputies of the lower chamber of parliament during a session of the Republic's supreme legislative body of the new convocation under way here. He stressed that large-scale deliveries of up-to-date armaments from the United States and other countries to Islamabad lead to the heightening of tension in the region, to the growth of war danger close to Indian borders.

The local press notes that another evidence of Pakistan's militaristic ambitions has been a recent statement of representative of the command of the Pakistani naval force Admiral T.H. Khan. He said that Islamabad is exerting every effort to equip its Navy with the most up-to-date weapons. According to T.H. Khan, Pakistan's Navy has been supplied in the past few years with new warships of different types fitted out with missiles and other latest weapons.

To increase further the firepower of the Navy, the Pakistani regime is purchasing more armaments from the United States, France and other Western countries. The admiral stressed that the Pakistani authorities pin special hopes on getting from the United States "Harpoon" "ship-to-ship" missiles. Talks on speedy supplies of those missiles were concluded by U.S. Chief of Naval Operations James Watkins in Islamabad the other day.

In the framework of a bilateral military-political deal to a sum of 3.2 billion dollars the United States is also going to supply to Pakistan "Mohawk" and "E-2 Hawkeye" reconnaissance aircraft.

Commenting on the widening military cooperation between the United States and Pakistan, the Indian press stresses that it attests to the falsity of Washington's assurances about its adherence to "peace and stability in Asia". The influential AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA calls the attention to special danger for India and other countries of the region presented by the fact that the Pentagon has obtained the right to use Pakistani ports and airfields, to create in Pakistan's territory electronic reconnaissance stations of the U.S. Central Command (Centcom) whose tasks include the guidance of combat operations of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" in South Asia and in South West Asia.

AFGHAN AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY IRAN PROTESTED

PM220905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "BAKHTAR Agency Report"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Jan -- According to reports from Afghan border sources, despite efforts being made to lessen tension in the border regions the Iranian authorities have not adopted effective measures to end the aggressive actions against the DRA, and are continuing to avoid participating in the settlement of the situation on the DRA border.

This is stated in a report published here by BAKHTAR agency. The agency notes that on 10 January this year an Iranian Air Force plane flying from an Iranian airfield in the Mirjaveh region made an incursion into DRA airspace in the Kucheh Nur region. The DRA issues a firm protest in this connection and demands that the Iranian authorities immediately stop the acts of aggression against the DRA, which are a violation of the norms of international law and the principles of good-neighborliness between the two states.

INDOCHINA FOREIGN MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE CITED

PM230944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Communique Adopted"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 18 Jan -- Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea fully support the important peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race, easing international tension, and strengthening peace and peoples' security, says a communique published here on the results of the 10th conference of the foreign ministers of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and the PRK, which ended here today. The Indochinese countries, the document points out, highly appraise the USSR's stance at the Geneva meeting and attach enormous importance to the celebration of the 40th anniversay of victory over fascism.

Last year was marked by great successes by the Indochinese states in the sphere of social and economic building. Their prestige in the international arena was consolidated. Despite endless intrigues by the forces of imperialism, expansionism, and reaction, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea reliably safeguarded their security and sovereignty. These successes were achieved thanks to the invariable and effective support of the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries, and nonaligned and other friendly states.

The communique condemns the subversive actions against the Indochinese countries carried out by Beijing jointly with the United States and Thailand, and expresses the resolve of the Indochinese countries' peoples to struggle in defense of the national interests of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. At the same time, the document says, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries invariably desire the immediate restoration of traditional friendship with the Chinese people.

The Indochinese states support the LPDR's demand for the withdrawal of Thai troops from illegally occupied Lao territory.

As regards U.S. policy in the region, the foreign ministers of the Indochinese countries noted that the absence of normal relations with the United States is the result of the U.S. Administration's hostile attitude.

Desiring the speediest solution to regional problems, the Indochinese countries reaffirm their willingness to conduct talks with all interested sides on the following range of questions: the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea given the simultaneous removal of the criminal Pol Pot clique from the political arena; respect for the Cambodian people's right to sovereignty with elimination of the threat of genocide; the holding of free general elections in Kampuchea with the participation of international observers; the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social system, prohibition of the use of their territory against other countries, and respect for the sovereignty of Southeast Asian states by third countries; and the provision of international guarantees and supervision for the impelentation of accords reached.

The Indochinese states confirm their proposal to convene an international conference to discuss regional problems with the participation of all Southeast Asian countries and those states outside it that are prepared to contribute to the strengthening of peace and stability in that part of the planet.

'BUDAPEST DAYS' CELEBRATION OPENS IN MOSCOW

Festivities Open

LD212102 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Representatives of the workers of Budapest and Moscow met in the Soviet capital today. The meeting was held on the occasion of the festive opening of the Days of Budapest series of events, being organized to mark the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the liberation of Budapest.

In greeting the guests, Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, stressed that Soviet-Hungarian friendship was built on the stable foundation of the unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the identity of views and unity of our parties. Viktor Grishin spoke about working relations between the two capitals. He stressed that the party organizations and workers of Moscow and Budapest are contributing in a worthly manner to the glorious chronicle of fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the MSZMP and the Soviet and Hungarian peoples. Grishin highly appreciated the results of the creative work of the Hungarian people.

The meeting was addressed by Karoly Grosz, member of the Central Committee of the MSZMP and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. He declared that Hungarian-Soviet friendship is alive in the hearts of every Hungarian. After all, everything that had been only a hope or dream before the liberation of the country became the everyday reality over the past 40 years. Karoly Grosz outlined to the meeting the results achieved by Hungarian working people and praised the invaluable help provided by the USSR in the development of the Hungarian economy. People's Hungary is a trustworthy friend of the USSR and loyal member of the socialist community.

After the festive rally a concert, featuring artists from Moscow and Budapest, was held.

Grishin, Crosz Speeches

LD212321 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Excerpts] As reported, the series of events dedicated to the Days of Budapest began at a festive meeting in Moscow today to mark the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Hungarian capital. The State Central Concert Hall was the venue of the opening ceremony.

Taking their places in the Presidium at the opening ceremony were Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, representatives of Moscow organizations and enterprises, as well as members of the Hungarian delegation headed by Karoly Grosz, member of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party [MSZMP] Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. Sandor Rajnai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic in Moscow, was present at the meeting.

The rally was addressed by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee.

[Begin recording in Russian fading out as a announcer begins Hungarian translation] Through our esteemed guests, we are greeting the MSZMP and the Communists and working people of Hungary and Budapest.

We are convinced that the Days of Budapest, about to open in Moscow, will once again prove the unbreakable friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and bear witness to the fraternal cooperation between our peoples, countries, and capitals, which is unceasingly gaining in strength. Hungarian-Soviet friendship, born under the banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution, is built on the stable foundation of the unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the identity of views and unity of our parties, Viktor Grishin said. Friendship between the USSR and People's Hungary and comprehensive cooperation are given expression in our active economic, political, and defense cooperation within the framework of the CEMA and the Warsaw Pact and in extensive economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations. This cooperation extends in practice to all walks of life and is an important factor in the strengthening of world socialism. This makes us politically stronger and intellectually richer. It also multiplies our countries' economic potential and promotes the further improvement of our peoples' lives.

Viktor Grishin went on to note that the Central Committees of our parties are making major contributions to the further development and consolidation of friendly relations between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic. The meeting in Moscow last June between Konstantin Chernenko, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was an outstanding example of the strengthening of the unity and cohesion between our parties. The lives of our states, the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, and our further consistent development would now be unimaginable without close reciprocal cooperation, the regular exchange of experiences, and the working out of our coordinated foreign policy line or without socialist economic integration.

Viktor Grishin then went on to praise the worthy part played by the Moscow and Budapest party organizations in the glorious chronicle of fraternal friendship between the two countries. He pointed out that working and friendly relations are developing successfully between the Moscow and Budapest City Party Committees and between district party committees, city councils, trade union, youth, and other social organizations, and between the working collectives of the two cities. Experts working in the various branches of the people's economy and outstanding production brigades are visiting each other. They send friendship trains and planes to each other. Amateur ensembles and artists' collectives perform in the two countries. These and other forms of cooperation mutually enrich us and contribute to the carrying out of the tasks facing us.

Viktor Grishin then outlined the results of the economic and social development of Moscow in relation to the current 5-year plan. He spoke about the tasks that Muscovites are carrying out in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the great victory.

In his reply, Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, said, among other things:

[Begin Grosz recording] Esteemed Muscovite hosts: Allow me, on the occasion of the opening of the series of events connected with the Days of Budapest in Moscow, to convey to you, and through you, to all the inhabitants of Moscow the warm fraternal greetings of the Central Committee and Budapest Committee of the MSZMP, the working people of our capital, its working class and of the over 200,000 Budapest Communists. I request that the Moscow CPSU Central Committee, the City Council of Moscow, and our esteemed hosts accept our heartfelt sincere thanks for giving us the opportunity to introduce ourselves and hold the Days of Budapest. [end recording]

Karoly Grosz dealt with the tasks on which Hungarian working people are engaged in preparation for the 13th MSZMP Congress.

[Begin Grosz recording] The process we describe as the fraternal cooperation of the two capitals has developed during the 4 decades since our liberation and now extends over all the areas of our lives. The relationship is an organic part of the fraternal contact between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic. Its modes and forms extend over all spheres of politics, the economy, and social activity. Its foundations are rock-solid because they are principled and internationalist and are based on the identity of our goals and interests. Our Marxist-Leninist principles and mutual appreciation and respect, which remain such an important thread even today, also unite us. [end recording]

After the festive rally, a concert was held with the participation of artists from Moscow and Budapest.

Grishin At Exhibition Opening

LD221906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] The exhibits at the Budapest 1945-1985 Exhibition that opened today at the Central Exhibition Hall show the history and contemporary life of the Hungarian capital as well as the comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. This is one of the events taking place within the framework of Budapest Days in Moscow. Taking part in the opening ceremony were Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Moscow Gorkom first secretary, as well as the delegation from the Hungarian capital led by Grosz, Budapest City Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Committee first secretary, and Rajnai, the Hungarian People's Republic ambassador to the USSR.

Within the framework of the Budapest Days, a meeting between participants in the friendship train and activists from the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society was held.

Comrade Grishin received the Budapest delegation on the same day. There was an exchange of information on the main trends in the activity of the two capitals' party organizations.

The emissaries from Budapest visited Vladimir Ilich Lenin's mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

GRISHIN RECEIVES POLISH ORDER FROM JABLONSKI

LD172356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] There was a meeting today between the delegation of Moscow, headed by Comrade Grishin, and other delegations from the fraternal capitals and members of the Warsaw PZPR Committee Bureau, the Presidium of the Warsaw People's Council and the Collegium of the Warsaw Mayor. Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee; Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and representatives of the capital's aktiv took party in it.

Members of the delegations from the fraternal capitals were given gold badges of honor for services to Warsaw and memorial medals to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Polish capital.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council, today handed to Comrade Grishin the PPR Order of Merit First Class, for the great services rendered in the cause of development of relations between the PPR and the USSR, consolidation of the fraternal ties and all-around cooperation between Warsaw and Moscow.

Accepting the order, Comrade Grishin said that this award was first and foremost an acknowledgement of the services of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, whose policies and practical activities invariably served and serve the great cause of peace and socialism, the consolidation of friendship and all-around cooperation between the fraternal parties and states.

Wojciech Jaruzelski has had a meeting with the heads of delegations from the capitals of the fraternal socialist states.

In the evening the Warsaw PZPR Committee gave a reception to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Polish capital. Wozniak and Grishin exchanged toasts at the reception.

DEMCHENKO, DELEGATION COMPLETE VISIT TO GDR

PM221120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "GDR Trip"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.N. Demchenko, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department, was in the GDR 14-19 January in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and SED. It familiarized itself with the SED's experience of leadership of GDR combines' activity in the sphere of rationalization of production through their own efforts and means.

The delegation was received by G. Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee

ADN CITED ON CELEBRATING END OF WW II

LD221507 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin 22/1 (TASS) -- The GDR news agency ADN reports: [words indistinct] of peoples of Europe celebrates May 8, 1945, as the day of victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over fascism.

On that day, the Second World War in Europe and twelve years of fascist dictatorship in Germany ended. It was a dictatorship which committed inconceivable crimes.

World War Two cost 50 million lives, including 20 million Soviet citizens, six million Poles, 1.7 million Yugoslavs, 600,000 French, 400,000 Americans, 375,000 Britons and six million Germans.

Eleven million people were systematically murdered in concentration and death camps and prisons, including many anti-fascist resistance fighters. Six million Jews fell victim to German fascist attempts to exterminate the Jewish people.

Many European cities such as Leningrad, Warsaw, Rotterdam, Dresden, Coventry and Magdeburg were destroyed.

Anti-facists were persecuted, terrorized and killed. Trade unionists, Communists, Social Democrats and Christians were among the victims of oppression.

Germany's cultural heritage and that of vast parts of Europe were violated: Books, paintings works of art and cultural treasures were stolen by the fascists, and artists and intellectuals driven into exile.

The 40th anniversary of the liberation from fascism will be a public holiday in the German Democratic Republic.

In an appeal to mark the anniversary, issued at the beginning of the year, the country's political leadership said: "Together with all those who are fighting for peace, international understanding, social progress, and humanity, our people will mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people from Nazi rule."

[Words indistinct] is consensus among historians and politicians from all over the world that the Soviet Union bore the main burden in the struggle against fascism.

Together with the other powers of the anti-Hitler coalition -- Britain, France, and the United States -- it crushed fascist rule.

Unforgotten is the contribution made by those Asian, African and Latin American peoples whose sons gave their lives while serving in the armies of the coalition powers.

Like the socialist countries, other European states such as France and Britain will officially mark the fortieth anniversary of the defeat of fascism.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, numerous organizations, political parties and personalities have urged that May 8 be marked as Liberation Day. Other forces -- right-wing politicians and neo-fascist and revanchist organizations -- see no grounds for celebrations.

Alfred Dregger, leader of the ruling Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) parliamentary group, has even said the Nazi regime's defeat, which has since brought forty years of peace in Europe, was a catastrophe and "catastrophes can't be celebrated."

Was May 8, 1945, then a day of liberation or one of defeat?

It was a day of liberation for all peoples subjected to fascist occupation, but a day of defeat for the occupation forces. It was a day of liberation for those [words indistinct] flung open the gates of fascist prisons and concentration camps (including GDR leader Erich Honecker and many other GDR officials), but a day of defeat for those who needed prisons and camps to maintain Nazi rule.

The appeal the GDR leadership issued to mark the anniversary rightly said that, after the October Revolution in 1917, the liberation from fascism "was the second historic liberation deed the Soviet people performed in our century. The Soviet victory saved world civilization from fascist barbarity."

SOKOLOV CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CSSR'S DZUR

LD201710 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] The Soviet Defense Ministry and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy have sent the CSSR Ministry of National Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army a telegram of condolences on the death of Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy of the Federal Assembly People's Chamber.

The telegram says that Comrade Martin Dzur devoted his whole life to building the Czechoslovak People's Army, to raising its combat readiness, and to consolidating combat cooperation between the Czechoslovak Armed Forces and the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the fraternal countries of the Warsaw Treaty states. The memory of Comrade Martin Dzur, a true son of the CPCZ, a patriot and internationalist, and a friend of the Soviet Union, will be preserved for ever in the hearts of the soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union.

ZHUKOV INTERVIEWED BY PRAGUE TV ON ARMS TALKS

LD192133 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Interview with Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA political commentator, given to Prague Television Moscow correspondent Petr Kucera in Moscow; date not given; all questions and answers in Russian with superimposed Czech translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Soviet-American talks have not yet started but already declarations are emerging from high-ranking representatives in the United States doubting the very possibility of stopping the feverish armament in space. How do you comment on these declarations?

[Answer] This is the usual case; history repeats itself. This is not the first time we have encountered such a situation when the approved, clear, and precise documents are being explained before the beginning of talks in the way that suits the U.S. The Soviet side, as Andrey Gromyko explained to us last Sunday in the course of a discussion with a group of political observers, proceeds from the fact that a clear and precise agreement was achieved in Geneva. What is its essence? It is the fact, as Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko said, that an inviolable mutual connection exists among all types of weapons that will be discussed. They have now started saying, as they did before the Geneva meeting, that talks can only be about the reduction of strategic arms and nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe. Undoubtedly you understand very well that they are referring here to a reduction of our arms. Americans are saying that the Soviet missiles are destabilizing weapons and thus one has to start with them. They are saying that the Soviet SS-20 and other missiles must be liquidated. This is old and well-known talk, nothing new. This is like the shouting of horse-dealers at a market in some village; however, serious diplomatic talks on the key questions are at stake here, upon whose solution the fate of mankind depends.

[Question] What, in your opinion, is the importance of talks on space weapons questions?

[Answer] These talks concern one element of the very broad, dangerous, and aggressive program. Incidentally, American military representatives themselves speak about this openly. I will cite two statements for you: (?Seeley) a Pentagon representative said for example: "He who can control space can aim at the entire globe." And this is defense, as they say! Another example is Edward Aldridge, under secretary of the U.S. Air Force, who said: "He who masters space will rule the entire world." It is quite clear what is at stake.

USSR-FRG COMMISSION HOLDS TALKS IN BONN

Antonov Leads Delegation

LD202115 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn, 20 Jan (TASS) -- A Soviet delegation led by A. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers arrived in Bonn today to take part in a routine session of the Soviet-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The delegation was met at the airport by Martin Bangemann, FRG minister for economics and V.S. Semenov, USSR ambassador to the FRG.

Session Concludes

LD222126 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 22 TASS -- A regular session of the commission of the USSR and the FRG for economic, scientific and technical cooperation ended here today. It was presided over by Federal Minister of Economics of the FRG Martin Bangemann. The Soviet delegation was led by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Antonov. He was received by FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

It was pointed out at the session that commercial, economic, scientific and technical ties between the USSR and the FRG in the period that has passed since its previous session continued developing in accordance with operating agreements.

The commission discussed the implementation of long-term and large-scale projects which are a remarkable factor of bilateral economic ties. The sides discussed possibilities of extending cooperation in the sphere of chemistry, energetics, machine-building, spheres of the agro-industrial complex, as well as in economical and rational uses of material resources.

The joint communique confirms the readiness to continue developing economic relations on a basis of bilateral agreements and arrangements.

CPSU DELEGATION TO ATTEND DKP CELEBRATION

PM221116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by A.N. Balandin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Orenburg CPSU Obkom, left Moscow on 18 January bound for the FRG at the invitation of the German Communist Park (DKP) Board. The delegation will be participating in events organized by the DKP in memory of V.I. Lenin, K. Liebknecht, and R. Luxemburg.

TASS REVIEWS KOHL-THATCHER TALKS IN BONN

LD182159 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 18 TASS -- Traditional Anglo-West German consultations were held here today, with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Minister of Britain Margaret Thatcher, and also the foreign and defense ministers of the two countries, participating. The consultations centered on East-West relations in the light of the recent Soviet-American Geneva meeting and also problems of the "Common Market" and military cooperation.

According to the DPA agency, the participants in the negotiations received "with optimism" the results of that meeting and prospects of the East-West dialogue. Yet before the meeting in an interview to the British newspaper TIMES Helmut Kohl noted that the FRG fully supported the new negotiations between the two great powers on the problems of control over armaments". [quotation mark as received]

The agenda of the meeting also included the question of how West European countries will mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The British Government is known to have displayed inconsistency in that question, having, first, refused to mark that historical anniversary at all, so as "not to offend the German people", and only under public pressure it changed its stand. One more topic of negotiations which the newspaper DIE WELT describes as "explosive for Bonn" is a change in the existing provision on inadmissibility of the use of Bundeswehr forces in areas which are not in the geographical zone of the NATO's activities. London, Washington's true ally, seeks from Bonn exactly a change in or through "alleviation" of that provision, that is further drawing of the FRG into the U.S. and NATO militaristic policy.

Difficult problems of the European Economic Community, specifically prospects of its enlarging through granting membership to Spain and Portugal, were in the centre of negotiations between the foreign ministers Geoffrey Howe and Hans-Dietrich Genscher. There are many differences between Bonn and London on that question, just as on other EEC problems. The FRG, just as many other EEC member-countries, rebukes Britain for its "egotistic stand" towards the problem of financing the Community. London is known to consistently advocate a sharp reduction of its donation to the treasury of the Community.

And, finally, the defence ministers of the two countries discussed development of cooperation in the production of armaments, specifically plans of creating a new European fighter plane by five countries in the 1990's and also the possibility of designing a new West European tank.

UK ATTITUDES ON ARMS TALKS, USSR TIES VIEWED

PM221518 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "The Old and the New: Britain at the Onset of the Year"]

[Excerpt] London, January -- A lasting influence is being exerted on British public opinion by the USSR's stance, especially regarding nuclear weapons, which K.U. Chernenko expressed at his Kremlin meeting with N. Kinnock, leader of Britain's Labor Party. As regards Europe, the Soviet Union advocates its total liberation from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, but of course on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security for Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. The Soviet Union would be prepared to reduce and physically liquidate a proportion of its medium-range missiles in the European USSR corresponding to the number of nuclear missiles liquidated by the British side. Britain's implementation of total nuclear disarmament accompanied by closure of the relevant foreign bases would create conditions under which the USSR would guarantee that its nuclear weapons would not be targeted on British territory. In the event of Britain making an official decision on nuclear disarmament, the entire range of questions arising in this connection and affecting Soviet-British relations in the military sphere could become the subject of discussions and a corresponding agreement between the USSR and Britain.

The exacerbation of the economic difficulties being experienced by the country is also forcing the government to amend Britain's relations with the outside world. Given the increasingly fierce competition on the world's capitalist market, British entrepreneurs are beginning to turn more and more toward the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Over the last few years, when "cold war" winds started to blow over Europe again, through the fault of NATO militarist circles, the cooling of the political climate also affected economic relations. The introduction or intensification of discriminatory restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union over these years inflicted significant damage, mainly on Britain itself. Having previously been one of the USSR's main trading partners, by 1982 it found itself falling to ninth place among the industrially developed capitalist states in this respect.

A frank and businesslike discussion on the need to move Soviet-British relations, including trade and economic relations, onto a new and positive path was held during last December's visit to Britain by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The existence of broad opportunities to further develop mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation was revealed.

"Essentially, the economic structures of our two states are mutually complementary," Lord Jellicoe, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, told me during a conversation. "This is why, given the appropriate conditions, we could increase reciprocal trade by at least 50 percent. This is not simply my personal optimism; it is based on impressions from my recent trip to Moscow and is reinforced by conversations with British businessmen, many of whom have a simply burning desire to conclude long-term agreements with Soviet organizations."

Your correspondent was told at the Soviet Trade Mission in London that ideas for expanding trade and other economic ties are already the subject of businesslike talks between Soviet foreign trade organizations and British firms.

During the London discussions Prime Minister Thatcher highly appraised the personal message from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered to her by the head of the Soviet delegation, and declared that the desire expressed in that document to establish mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Britain on issues concerning the reduction of the threat of nuclear war and the strengthening of European and international security makes it possible to hope for the possibility of seeking accords between East and West that would rule out any further deterioration in the international situation.

The prime minister and other British cabinet representatives voiced concern in connection with the prospect of the arms race spreading to outer space and expressed readiness to cooperate in easing world tension and to develop stable business relations between Britain and the USSR.

British political observers note that London's attitude expressed in these statements to a certain extent helped prepare public opinion in the West in advance of the Geneva meetings between A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz. They recall that, answering questions by an Austrian television correspondent back in October, Prime Minister M. Thatcher spoke out in favor of talks between East and West that would make it possible to prevent a new spiral of the arms race, especially in space. "We believe," M. Thatcher said, "that both sides are really interested in holding talks, since we are on the threshold of new achievements in the conquest of space. If these achievements are used to develop a new generation of weapons, antisatellite systems, and suchlike, this would lead to enormous financial expenditure. Both sides would have to incur it, and eventually we would again come to equilibrium, but at a much higher level of financial and material costs which would have to be incurred for this purpose. I am convinced that both sides are thinking of how to avoid this and ensure security at a much lower level of arms."

As is known, at the very end of last year the head of the British Government, while visiting the United States, amended her position following talks at the White House, but even under pressure from the senior partner, she came out openly in support of "research", but by no means of plans, for the actual militarization of space.

The British Government and all opposition parties in the country acclaimed without exception the successful conclusion of the Geneva meeting, emphasizing in their statements the need to honor in all respects the accords reached, including the prevention of the militarization of space.

Noting that a trend toward seeking its own role and position in European and world affairs has been displayed recently in Britain's foreign policy, British political observers explain this by an entire range of factors. They include the public's greater fear in connection with the threat of nuclear war, the stepping up of the antiwar movement demanding the withdrawal of U.S. cruise missiles, and the growing acute shortage of financial resources caused by higher expenditure on the nuclear arms program.

There is an increasingly widespread understanding in London that the new spiral of the arms race currently being planned across the ocean, and especially its extension to outer space, will inevitably result in Britain becoming simply an appendage of Washington's military-political machine. The London newspaper THE STANDARD, unconstrained by diplomatic etiquette, described Reagan's "star wars" plans as nothing but "insanity."

It would, of course, be incorrect to imagine that the forces opposing the curbing of the arms race and the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union have disappeared from today's Britain. These forces do exist and are active. Nevertheless, these groupings' ability to issue ultimatums to impose on the country a course that is suitable to them has weakened appreciably. Despite all the uncertainties in the local political weather, the needle of its barometer has moved very slightly toward realism and a more sober consideration of the changes occurring in today's world. In any case, one would like to believe this. Only life can prove if it is true.

BRITISH COMMITTEE FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONFIRMED

LD201234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] The report by the British weekly NEW STATESMAN that the British Government plan to revive the production of chemical weapons has found fresh confirmation. In the words of the DAILY TELEGRAPH, British officials have confirmed the existence of a secret ministerial committee which is elaborating policy in the field of chemical weapons. If British ruling circles really intend to give the green light to the production of war gases, Aleksandr Goltz, a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer, notes, then there need be no doubt as to who urged them to do so. After all, as the NEW STATESMAN pointed out, British chemical weapons will in all probability be based on American technology for production of binary ammunition. It is precisely to this new-generation chemical weaponry that American strategists attach importance in their plans. With this weaponry, combined both with nuclear and conventional arms, it is proposed to make massed strikes deep into the enemy's defenses.

In working out these projects, the Pentagon generals intend to implement them above all on the European Continent. The American newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE recently wrote that Europe is the ideal place for carrying out military operations using chemical weapons. If the United States starts production of binary ammunition, the paper stresses, then the inevitable consequence of this will be their deployment in West Europe, adding to the many thousands of tonnes of American war gases that already exist there.

The newspaper at the same time voiced its fears that the appearance of binary ammunition on European soil would cause a powerful storm of protest from the public. So the NATO men decided, as it were, to share responsibility: to produce binary shells not only in the United States but also in other NATO countries, for example, in Great Britain. In conclusion, it should be stressed that the facts reported in the British press explain why the NATO countries continue to ignore the proposal of the USSR and the other socialist countries that Europe be liberated from chemical weaponry.

GREECE ABROGATES AGREEMENTS WITH U.S. ON TROOPS

LD182256 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Athens January 18 TASS -- The Greek Government has officially announced the abrogation of 60 agreements with the United States, which defined the status of U.S. military contingents in Greek territory, UPI reports with reference to the ATHENS NEWS agency.

Ioannis Kapsis, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Greece, said that relations between the two countries could no longer be based on agreements which had already expired and did not correspond to the character of bilateral ties. He also stressed that the government's decision was an integral part of a revision of all Greco-American agreements, being carried out by it lately.

USSR-FINNISH ATOMIC COOPERATION CONTRACT SIGNED

LD211548 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 21 TASS -- A contract which was signed by the Soviet Foreign-Trade Association "Atomenergoexport" and the Finnish corporation "Imatran Voima" marked another step in the fulfillment of the long-term programme for the development and expansion of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. The sides will cooperation [as received] under the contract in modernizing and improving 440 mw atomic generating units.

Atomic power engineering is a rapidly growing area of economic cooperation between the USSR and Finland. Two atomic power stations, Loviisa-1 and Loviisa-2, have been built in Finland with Soviet technical assistance.

These atomic power stations, using Soviet 440 mw generating units, today produce about 20 per cent of Finland's total power output. Loviisa-1 and Loviisa-2 are among the world's best atomic power plants from the point of view of operational characteristics and ecological safety.

The USSR and Finland are constantly expanding and improving ways and forms of their bilateral cooperation in atomic power engineering. TASS has been told by the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations that organizations of the two countries have completed a series of joint research projects into the possibility of using in Finland Soviet-made 1,000 mw atomic generating units.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SYRIA

PM221314 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] On 21 January a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Damascus on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Syrian People's Council. The delegation comprises USSR Supreme Soviet deputies V.V. Bakhirev, N.Ya. Burlaka, A.V. Koop, and N.V. Merenischev.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.E.Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities: V.G.Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department: and other officials. M.I. Habbal, Syrian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was in the sendoff party. The delegation arrived in Damascus the same day.

It was met at the airport by M. al-Zu'bi, speaker of the Syrian People's Council, and Syrian parliamentary deputies. F.N. Fedotov, USSR ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic, was in the welcoming party.

On his arrival A.U. Salimov said that the regular exchange of delegations within the framework of interparliamentary links, which have become a good tradition, relfect the high level of relations between the Soviet Union and Syria, which are developing successfully on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Soviet parliamentary delegations, he continued, has arrived in friendly Syria to exchange opinions with Syrian colleagues on a number of topical problems, primarily on the need to step up the struggle by all peace-loving forces to eliminate the nuclear threat hanging over the world, to lessen tension, establish a just and lasting peace in the Near East, and improve the international climate as a whole.

During the upcoming meetings with representatives of the Syrian parliament, there will also be discussion of prospects for the further development of links between the two countries' legislative organs and the coordination of their actions in the internatinal arena.

The head of the Soviet delegation appraised highly Syria's stance on Near East settlement questions.

Talks Open 22 Jan

LD221848 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Damascus January 22 (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Deputy Chairman of the Presidum of the USSR Supreme Soviet Akil Salimov, on an official friendly visit here, opened talks with a Syrian delegation led by Speaker of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic Mahmud al-Zu'bi.

During the talks the sides emphasized the mutual striving to widen and deepen many-faceted Soviet-Syrian relations based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic. It was pointed out that a regular exchange of delegations in the framework of interparliamentary ties fully reflects a high level of the existing relations between the Soviet Union and Syria. The sides pointed to the coincidence of views on questions of the international situation and the Middle East situation.

Speaker of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic Mahmud al-Zu'bi highly assessed the support rendered by the Soviet Union to a just struggle of Arab peoples and national liberation movements as a whole. He proclaimed Syria's resolve to continue opposing the dangerous aggressive and hegemonistic plans of imperialism and Zionism in the region.

The head of the Soviet delegation stressed that the Soviet Union has the feelings of sincere friendship and sympathy for the Syrian people. Pointing to the important role that the Syrian Arab Republic plays in opposing the Israeli aggression implemented under United States patronage, he said that Syria's firm and principled policy is fully supported by the Soviet Union. The vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet declared for the further strengthening and development of friendly Soviet-Syrian relations to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

Foreign Minister Meets Salimov

LD221903 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Damascus January 22 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Akil Salimov, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, paying an official visit of friendship to Syria, were received by Syria's foreign minister Faruq al-Shar.

In the course of their conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the sides exchanged opinions on the international situation, the situation in the Middle East and the condition and development of Soviet-Syrian cooperation on the firm basis of the bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation. The meeting was attended by the Soviet Union's ambassador to Syria, Felix Fedotov.

Today the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet also visited the city of El Kuneitra, barbarously destroyed by the Israeli invaders. The Soviet parliamentary delegation also saw the Assad National Library, which was established with the help of Soviet specialists.

ISRAEL RECRUITING ETHIOPIAN JEWS INTO ARMY

LD221414 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Algiers January 22 TASS -- Ethiopian citizens professing Judaism, Falashi, whom Israel has succeeded in moving from Ethiopia to Israel with the help of Western special services, are being used by Tel Aviv in the pursuance of its expansionist aims. 610 Falashi have already been recruited in the Israeli Army, the Algerian APS agency reports.

The Israeli military leadership intends to increase the number of recruits of African origin in its Armed Forces to 2,000 and station a special Falashi battalion in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan. The Israeli strategists intend to give them police functions in respect of the local Arab population which protests the occupation.

Those Ethiopian citizens who are not suitable for Army service are settled in Israeli para-military settlements in occupied Arab territories. Thus, as reported by PANA agency, 20 Falashi families have been accommodated in the Israeli settlement Kiryat-Arba near El-Halil so that they could make their "contribution" to the "development" by Israel of Arab lands.

Tel Aviv's policy of making active use of Falashi in its expansionist policy appears to have the support of the United States. This is evidenced by the 15 million dollars allocated by Washington for the settling of Ethiopian citizens who have been lured into Israel.

TASS REPORTS IRAQI BOMBING OF KHARK ISLAND

LD210918 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad January 21 TASS -- Iraqi fighter bombers hit strikes on three major sea targets near the Iranian oil port of Khark, said a representative of the Iraqi main military command. He also stated that the blockade of the Island of Khark and other Iranian ports would continue.

According to official Iraqi data, since the beginning of this year Iraqi aviation hit in the Persian Gulf 17 ships which tried to reach Iranian ports.

In a military communique it is said that in the past 24 hours Iraqi troops attacked the enemy in the central section of the front, inflicting upon him losses in manpower and materiel. Destroyed east of Basra were several artillery guns, an ammunition depot, shelters and Army lorries.

A meeting of the Inter-Arab Commission for Iranian-Iraqi Conflict is under way in Baghdad. General Secretary of the League of Arab States Chedli Klibi emphasized in his statement here that the commission would undertake additional efforts to see to it that the conflict, which creates the threat to security not only of countries and peoples of the region, but also world peace, be ended and settled as soon as possible.

Nicosia January 21 TASS -- The news agency IRNA (Iran) reports from the area of hostilities that Iranian tanks and artillery in the past 24 hours bombarded Iraqi positions in the southern and north-western sections of the front. A number of fire positions, other military structures were destroyed, scores of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded. Several dwelling houses in the Iranian port city of Abadan were destroyed by fire of Iraqi artillery.

Iraqi, Iranian Reports Cited

LD182209 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad January 18 TASS -- The Iraqi Air Force today delivered a strike at a "medium-sized naval target" near Iran's largest oil port Khark, the High Military Command of Iraq announced today. The statement of the command, broadcast by Radio Baghdad, says that attacks on sea-going ships in the zone of combat operations and the blockade of Iranian ports in the Persian Gulf will be continued.

Nicosia January 18 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that during the past 24 hours fierce fighting continued near Nahr-Anbar, Talaya and Kushk. At the southern section of the front Iranian troops attacked Iraqi defensive positions and inflicted on the enemy losses in manpower and materiel. The Iraqi long-range artillery, the IRNA report says, shelled the city of Abadan, damaging a number of buildings.

Iranian Casualties Reported

LD221236 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Bagdhad January 22 TASS -- As was reported by a spokesman for the High Military Command of Iraq, during the past twenty-four hours Iraqi aircraft "made strikes against three major sea targets" in the area of Iran's biggest oil terminal on Khark Island, the Persian Gulf.

The new communique says that during the past day Iraqi forward units attacked enemy positions in the northern section of the front. During fighting several Iranian fire positions, covers and other installations were destroyed and tens of soldiers killed or wounded. Exchanges of fire took place to the east of Basra, in the central section and in the Maisan sector.

The Inter-Arab Commission on the Iranian-Iraqi Conflict met in Baghdad to discuss the situation in the region. Commission members called for an earliest termination of the war which causes great human casualties and material losses on both sides. The commission urged all states to refrain from any actions that might tend, directly or indirectly, to drag out the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

Nicosia January 22 TASS -- As was reported by the Iranian news agency IRNA, Iranian troops hit by artillery fire an Iraqi tank and personnel carriers and destroyed several patrols in Ilam Province during the past 24 hours. Iranian long-range artillery shelled headquarters, arms depots, communication lines as well as concentrations of enemy reserve troops, causing the enemy losses in manpower and equipment.

OPPOSITION POLITICIAN EXECUTED IN SUDAN

LD182259 Moscow TASS in English 2209 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Kuwait January 18 TASS -- The Sudanese authorities today executed Mahmud Mohamed Taha, a well-known politician, convicted of "anti-state activity, the organisation of antigovernment publications and leadership of a banned party".

Reporting this from Khartoum, the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA points out that the 76-year old Taha was the leader of the 'Brother-Republicans" opposition political grouping. He opposed the current Khartoum leadership's course at the Islamization of Sudan, expressed his disagreement with the policy of the country's leadership on a number of points, demanding democratization of the government system.

Death sentences have also been passed on four closest associates of Mohamed Taha.

U.S. SECRETLY AIDS ETHIOPIAN REBELS VIA SUDAN

LD211022 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maksim Kynazkov reports: The United States secretly sends means and equipment to areas of Ethiopia where counter-revolutionary separatist gangs are acting. This is reported, with reference to American officials, by the Newhouse Information Service. These secret operations are conducted from bases in the Sudan, which are controlled by American special services. The bulk of the cargo, it is noted in the report, is transferred at night time. In the past few months, alone, Washington supplied the terroristic groupings, operating in the Ethiopia provinces of Eritrea and Tigre, with more than 60,000 tons of various equipment.

According to statements of "officials", cargoes are taken across the Sudanese-Ethiopian frontier by "private charity organisations". According to the American press, such organisations are invariably used by the U.S. CIA as a "roof" in conducting subversive actions against sovereign states which are unsuitable to Washington. It is recalled here that specialist on secret operations, former CIA deputy director, ambassador at large Vernon Walters visited the Sudan last year. He studied on the spot questions of broadening the undeclared war against Ethiopia.

Washington conducts subversive activities jointly with other capitalist powers. A few days ago Australia was caught in illegal deliveries of means to anti-governmental forces. In a note of protest the Government of Ethiopia qualified those actions as gross violation of the sovereignty of the country and the basic principle of international law. But, according to the information service, official representatives of the United States declared plans of increasing secret deliveries to Ethiopia in the next few months.

REGULAR AEROFLOT SERVICE TO TOGO BEGINS

PM181443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Air Route Opens"]

[Text] The Republic of Togo has become the latest country served by regular Aeroflot flights. A new air route, more than 7,500 km long, links Moscow to Lome, the capital.

TASS ON U.S. 'GROSS INTERFERENCE' IN NICARAGUA

LD181828 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega in an interview to THE WASHINGTON POST correspondent said that renunciation by the United States of its neocolonialist policy in the relations with Nicaragua and other Central American countries was one of the conditions for normalisation of American-Nicaraguan relations.

The Washington administration's policy of gross interference into affairs of the region is the main cause of the tense situation in Central America. In the White House they still cannot give up the notorious "Monroe Doctrine" which is more than 150 years old, and which has long been discarded by peoples of the Western Hemisphere and the whole course of contemporary history.

The United States, as before, conducts the course of military solution of the crisis situation, the course of further preparations for direct invasion of Nicaragua. Big U.S. land, naval and air units are being concentrated off its frontiers. The Washington administration intends to press upon Congress for new allocations to maintain its mercenaries -- Somoza men who commit criminal terroristic actions against the Nicaraguan people. The Washington administration simultaneously actually frustrates the quest for a political settlement of the crisis situation in the region, above all the efforts of the Contadora group countries. The latest patent example of such subversive activities is the refusal of the Honduras regime, on the U.S. instruction, under the far-fetched pretext, from participation in the work of the coming meeting of the Contadora countries and Central American states.

But, as is rightfully emphasized by the head of the state of Nicaragua in the above-mentioned interview to the U.S. newspaper, military actions against Nicaragua cannot resolve any problems. The situation in the region can be normalized only through a political settlement on the basis of respect for sovereignty of all states of the region. And for that it is necessary above all that the United States should put an end to gross interference into its affairs.

AMERICAN ACTIONS TOWARD NICARAGUA DISCUSSED

LD221938 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 22 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Last Friday the U.S. representative left a session of the International Court in the Hague as a sign of protest. This is the chief judicial organ of the UN, created almost 40 years ago. It went against the grain in Washington that the authoritative defenders of international law came down on the side of Nicaragua. However, things did not stop at that. The State Department announced that the United States was breaking off direct talks with Nicaragua on the lessening of tension in relations between the two countries. These meetings took place in the Mexican town of Manzanillo. The 10th round of the talks was to have begun on 24 January.

The latest provocative actions followed this diplomatic lack of responsibility. It is now known that American-Honduran military maneuvers along the Nicaraguan borders will soon take place on a singular scale.

The United States is making desperate efforts to unite the three large groups of counterrevolutionaries, which have been at loggerheads with one another until now. Finally, it is also known that the notorious CIA instructions for the Somoza men are still supplied to them in the camps. This time the bandits are provided with these manuals by people close to the journal of the American neo-fascists, called SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

Thus Washington's words about peace and its banking on tension in Central America are entwined. That is why the people of Nicaragua today need the mass solidarity of all peoples of the world.

BUSH, MCFARLANE TRIPS TO C. AMERICA VIEWED

LD211723 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 21 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes:

U.S. Vice-President George Bush and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Robert McFarlane made secret trips to Central American countries. According to the British TIMES, the aim of those trips was to assure the U.S. accomplices that Washington continues conducting a tough line against Nicaragua.

The threat of U.S. military invasion looms over Nicaragua. Actually all the channels for peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America have been blocked on the decision of the President of the United States. The White House, specifically, announced the stoppage of the talks in Manzanillo, Mexico, on the questions of U.S.-Nicaraguan relations.

The U.S. Administration refused to recognize the legality of the international tribunal in The Hague which is investigating Nicaragua's lawsuit about the mining of Nicaraguan ports by CIA agents. The U.S. Administration continues doing everything to torpedo the activity of the "Contadora Group" and to prevent a political solution of the problems in Central America.

The "undeclared" war which the United States is waging in Nicaragua is increasingly assuming a character of outright aggression. U. S. warships led by the atomic aircraft carrier Nimitz are cruising along the Nicaraguan coasts. Joint U.S.-Honduran exercises are constantly held on the territory of neighbouring Honduras. Taking part in them are also Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. The numerical strength of U.S. forces in Honduras alone reached nearly 3,000.

The Pentagon adopted the other day the decision to deploy U.S. armoured units merely five kilometres away from the Honduran border with Nicaragua. Observers regard this as a sinister step on the road of the escalation of the United States aggressive actions against a young sovereign republic. All these actions cannot be viewed otherwise than as prelude to an outright armed intervention.

The U.S. press published recently a detailed summary of the "plan of Nicaragua's military occupation" which is kept in the Pentagon's strongrooms. The plan estimated not only the number of troops and volume of armaments that will be needed for the intervention and possible casualties of U.S. forces, but also the cost of the venture -- 10,644 million dollars. The Americans are thus being conditioned to the thought that an aggression against Nicaragua is inevitable.

The Washington administration refuses to realize that the Nicaraguan people, having won freedom in persistent struggle against the Somoza dictatorship will not tolerate a return to the past.

SOVIET PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD230949 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- The Soviet peace movement is making a considerable contribution to the peoples' struggle for preventing nuclear war, for peace and disarmament, Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, has told a national peace conference which opened here today. The conference, the highest body of the Soviet peace movement, is reviewing and assessing work done during the past five years. The Soviet Peace Committee is a non-government organization representing a mass movement of Soviet citizens committed to peace. About 900 delegates are taking part in the conference, which is also attended by invited representatives of the World Peace Council and national organizations campaigning for peace and disarmament.

Zhukov said that 80,000 anti-war demonstrations, rallies, and marches were held in the Soviet Union only within the framework of a week of action for disarmament in October 1982, about 90,000 in the following year, and over 100,000 peace actions in 1984, attended by 53 million Soviet people. Millions of people vigorously back the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

On the forthcoming Soviet-American talks, Zhukov stressed that it would be utterly irresponsible to think that antiwar movements may scale down their actions while the diplomats come to accord in the same spirit that permeates the joint Soviet-American statement on the subject and aims of the forthcoming talks. On the contrary, peace campaigners cannot abate their efforts since forces committed to space militarization have once again stepped up their activity in the United States.

Yuriy Zhukov said that the Soviet Peace Committee will do its best to mark extensively the 40th anniversary of the victory over nazism. Since its lessons are of paramount significance.

Chernenko Greetings Message

LD230810 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 23 Moscow TASS -- Follows the text of Konstantin Chernenko's message of greetings to the participants in the national conference of peace champions:

The growing involvement of broad popular masses in the cause of safeguarding peace has become a sign of the times. The mass anti-war movement, which has got under way over recent years and assumed an international scope, has gained positions of influence in the social and political life of many countries and already made an important contribution to preserving peace. This instills confidence in the people and calls for even more vigorous, purposeful and cohesive actions against the war danger.

Marching together with all peace-loving forces of the planet are the millions of Soviet peace champions. By their activities they demonstrate the inviolable moral and political unity, high civic awareness and active stand in life of the Soviet people -- patriots and internationalists.

The role of the Soviet peace movement today becomes ever more important and responsible.

It is essential ever more actively to convey the truth about the Leninist foreign policy of the land of the enemies of peace, detente and disarmament, and develop links and cooperation with all those working to remove the threat of a nuclear war.

The constructive labour of every Soviet citizen is his most effective personal contribution to the cause of peace. The better the state of affairs in our national economy, the stronger the USSR's international positions and the greater the possibilities of dependably ensuring the peaceful life of the Soviet people and international security.

Your conference is being held in the year of a signal event for all progressive mankind, the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the end of World War II. In memory of those who gave their lives for that great victory and in the name of the peaceful future of the present and coming generations, it is imperative to do everything in our power to achieve a fundamental change for the better in the international situation as a whole.

There is no task more important today than to prevent a nuclear war from being unleashed. The preclusion of an arms race in outer space and simultaneous progress along the road of radical reductions of nuclear arms up to, and including, their complete elimination would mark the beginning of its successful accomplishment.

Proceeding from this, the Soviet Union has made an initative for opening Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear arms. We intend to conduct them in a businesslike and constructive manner. Let us hope that the United States will also adopt an upright and responsible approach.

I wish new and big successes to the movement of Soviet peace champions and to all peace-loving forces of the planet.

[Signed] K. Chernenko

STALIN'S SON-IN-LAW RUNS FOR SUPREME SOVIET

LD220954 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0143 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- In the Soviet Union an election campaign is under way for the new supreme soviets of the republics and autonomous oblasts. Among the candidates this time are several representatives of the second generation of well-known Soviet personalities. These include Yuriy Zhdanov, Stalin's son-in-law, who was the second husband of Stalin's daughter, Svetlana Alliluyeva, who recently returned to the USSR after a sojourn in the West. Yuriy is the son of Andrey Zhdanov, one of the chief ideologues of Stalin's government.

MOSCOW OBLAST KOMSOMOL VIEWS OWN SHORTCOMINGS

PM181219 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 85 p 1

[A. Murtazayev report under the rubric "Komsomol Reports and Elections": "Raising Citizens: Notes From the Moscow Oblast Komsomol Organization Report and Election Conference"]

[Excerpts] The style of many of the speeches at the Moscow Oblast conference was traditional. But, most importantly, a major step was taken toward a qualitative change in the traditional concepts.

Everyone -- the keynote speaker and those who took part in the debate -- spoke mainly about the shortcomings in their work and how to improve it. That is why, even after many hours of work, during the breaks the conference participants were continuing to discuss these topics.

A businesslike, principled tone was set by the report delivered by L. Lushkin, first secretary of Moscow Komsomol Gorkom.

Many speakers spoke of the Komsomol organizations' responsibility for the ideological and moral health of the young generation, and they were united in the opinion that it is necessary to radically change the Komsomol organizations' neighborhood work and coordinate the activity of all those involved in educating young people.

Vladimir Kovalev, secretary of the Komsomol organization of Podolsk Gorispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, cited the following example in his speech. For many years the territory around the cement plant was regarded as one of the most difficult operationally. Valentina Bykova, an inspector for juvenile affairs and deputy secretary of the internal affairs administration Komsomol committee, was appointed to this sector. With her help, two Komsomol operations detachments were set up. Valya and her helpers decided to find something that the adolescents liked to do. They entertained the youngsters -- some with sport, some with machinery -- and gave them an interest in music and literature. The result of this good, informal work is obvious: In 1984 there was a significant fall in the crime rate. That is what every Komsomol organization can and must do. But unfortunately, this leading experience has not yet become as widespread as it should.

To quote the report: "Every year around 1,000 Komsomol members take part in religious rites. Instances of school-age children being baptized are not isolated cases. In Yegoryevskiy and Pavolovo-Posadskiy Rayons one in every three newborn babies is baptized." The mothers and fathers of these babies are Komsomol members. But that does not in the least embarrass the young parents. What is this -- frivolity? A tribute to fashion? Rather, it is evidence of a low level of political consciousness. In the report, the Pavlovskiy Posad Komsomol Gorkom was seriously criticized for ommissions in the atheist education of young people.

To introduce Soviet ceremonies and more widely propagandize the experience of young family clubs -- that is the task which the report and election conference set for the Komsomol organizations. It was noted that in order to develop a materialist outlook in young people it is necessary to inculcate in young men and women a need for independent work with political books and a desire to study in depth the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The current international situation is characterized by the sharp exacerbation of the ideological confrontation between the two social systems. In this situation increasing significance is attached to counterpropaganda activity by the Komsomol.

Music, literature, fashions -- this is the salient in which bourgeois ideology operates, trying to foist alien stereotypes on our young people.

"Unfortunately," Irna Ostapova, a student at the Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Institute, noted in her speech, "among students you often meet with young men and women who bow to Western fashions and culture. And for these young people 'fashionable' slovenliness in dress and laxity in behavior are all but a life stance. The institute's Komsomol committee wages an implacable struggle against this phenomenon."

It was noted at the conference that particular attention must be devoted to the work of discotheques and the repertoire of vocal and instrumental groups. Recently, in the course of accreditation of discotheques and vocal and instrumental groups, one-half of the 200 which were heard were stripped of the right to perform before an audience. But those 100 groups have been spreading petty bourgeois, banal attitudes for many a day.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RAISES CADRES QUALIFICATIONS

LD182230 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on further raising the qualifications of leading cadres and specialists of the agro-industrial complex system. The decision notes that a network of institutes, faculties, educational establishments, and courses in which approximately 250,000 leading workers and specialists from collective farms, state farms, and other enterprises and organizations annually train and raise their qualifications, has been established in the country.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers note that the system of raising qualifications that has taken shape still fails to fully correspond to the requirements and tasks arising from the party Central Committee's instructions regarding the questions of modern cadres policy.

The decision provides for an extensive complex of measures aimed at further improving the organization and raising the qualifications of leading workers and specialists, ensuring their active participation in the fulfillment of tasks set by the May 1982 and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums regarding the intensification of agriculture and other agro-industrial complex branches and implementation of the USSR food program.

MOSCOW OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES CADRES POLICY

LD221551 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Moscow Obkom was held in Moscow today. The participants discussed the tasks of the oblast party organization in further improving work with cadres in light of the instructions and recommendations of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on questions of modern cadres policy. A report was delivered at the meeting by Comrade Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom. It was noted that the gorkoms, raykoms, and other party committees have begun to make fuller study of, and be more demanding in assessing, the political and business qualities of people, and to take fuller account of opinion of labor collectives when they are being proposed for duties as leaders.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS MOSCOW CONCERT TOUR OPENING

PM221113 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jan 85 Second Edition p 2

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA/TASS report: "Concert Tour in the Capital"]

[Excerpts] The Karelian-Finnish epic poem "Kalevala" is imbued with feelings of love for the native country and enthusiasm for creative labor.

A concert tour in Moscow by the Karelian ASSR Finnish Drama Theater is devoted to the 150th anniversary of the first edition of this remarkable monument of people's creativity. The tour opened 15 January on the stage of the Yevgeniy Vakhtangov Theater.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, attended the tour opening.

VOROTNIKOV, OTHERS SIGN RSFSR OFFICIAL'S OBITUARY

PM221121 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jan 85 Second Edition p 5

[Obituary of Vasiliy Mikhaylovich Striganov]

[Excerpts] Vasiliy Mikhaylovich Striganov, member of the CPSU, USSR State Prize winner, meritorious cultural worker of the RSFSR, and RSFSR deputy minister of culture, died 14 January 1985 in his 65th year after a serious prolonged illness.

V.I. Vorotnikov, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, B.I. Stukalin, N.Ye. Kruchina, V.F. Shauro, A.M. Roganov, V.M. Mishin, Ye.M. Chekharin, P.K. Luchinskiy, Z.P. Tumanova, Yu.S. Melentyev, Yu.Ya. Barabash, A.P. Belyakov, I.B. Bugayev, T.V. Golubtsova, M.A. Gribanov, Ye.V. Zaytsev, I.I. Zarubin, L.A. Zemlyannikova, V.V. Kochetkov, N.V. Kutuzov, Ye.Ye. Milov, S.V. Mikhalkov, M.F. Nenashev, M.V. Pashkov, V.A. Peterburzhtsev, N.A. Ryzhkova, S.P. Tkachev, R.K. Shchedrin, A.I. Shkurko, M.I. Tsarev.

AFP: GEORGIAN DISSIDENTS SEND SHULTZ OPEN LETTER

NC221746 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, Jan 22 (AFP) -- Three members of a family of Georgian dissidents trying to emigrate from the Soviet Union demonstrated today outside the interior ministry's visa office in Tbilisi, dissident sources said.

Tenguiz and Eduard Gudava and their mother Raissa Uvarova waved protest placards, which were eventually confiscated by an interior ministry colonel who warned them future protests could bring a hooliganism charged, carrying a five-year prison sentence.

The two brothers recently finished serving three-and four-year sentences in a labor camp for "bluejean smuggling," a charge they denied.

The family in December sent an open letter to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, asking him to make representations on their behalf when he met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Geneva earlier this month.

DISSIDENT MOSCOW HISTORIAN ARRESTED END OF 1984

AU221346 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] As the "Kontinent" human rights organization has learned recently, 64-year old Antonov-Ovseyenko, a Moscow historian, was arrested at the end of last year. He is reportedly being kept in the Lefortovo KGB prison.

LEADERS ADDRESS MINISTRY COLLEGIUM SESSIONS

Kapitonov at Trade Industry

PM221341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Concrete Measures Outlined"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR Trade Ministry Collegium was held in Moscow on 18 January. It examined trade organizations' tasks arising out of the CPSU Central Committee demands for the fuller satisfaction of Soviet people's needs in terms of goods and services and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the 15 November 1984 CPSU Central Committee Politburo session.

The report by USSR Trade Minister G.I. Vashchenko and the speeches analyzed the state of affairs in the sector. It was noted that the party and state devote constant attention to questions of the development and improvement of trade and the increased production of consumer goods. The current 5-year plan has seen an increase in the sale of foodstuffs, light industry articles, and cultural, consumer, and household goods.

At the same time, it was pointed out that the USSR Ministry of Trade and many local trade organizations are slow to reorganize their work in line with increased consumer demands, are failing to display due vigor in eliminating shortcomings in the organization of trade and the planning and rational utilization of commodity resources, are failing to study demand adequately, and are not being strict enough with industry on the question of improving the range and quality of the goods its supplies. This has resulted in the fulfillment of the trade turnover plan.

The collegium outlined measures aimed at improving the activity of trade enterprises and ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges in the final year of the 5-year plan.

The collegium session was addressed by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was attended by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ya.I. Kabkov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee action; union republic trade ministers, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU.

Dolgikh at Chemical Industry

PM221445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Sector's Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production Collegium and the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry Workers Union Central Committee Presidium, held in Moscow on 18 January, examined the sector's tasks in fulfilling the 1985 plan in light of the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the 15 November 1984 CPSU Central Committee Politburo session.

It was noted in the report by Minister A.G. Petrishchev and in speeches that the past year has seen an increase in the production of mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, and some other types of products. At the same time, a number of associations and plants failed to cope with the fulfillment of the targets. Production capacities are not being exploited efficiently enough.

Special attention was paid to the need to accelerate scientific and technical progress, intensify production, refine management methods, and make rational and economical use of fuel and energy, raw materials, and supplies. Emphasis was placed on the great importance of ensuring organized, steady work in the first quarter of 1985 and over the whole year, giving enterprises practical assistance to that end, increasing leading cadres' sense of responsibility, and improving the work of the ministry apparatus. The session approved the socialist pledges adopted by the collectives of the sector's enterprises to ensure a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The session was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was attended by Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.G. Afonin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; leaders of a number of ministries; and USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab personnel.

Romanov at Machine Building

PM221242 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Progressive Technology Path"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry Collegium and the Machine-Building and Instrument-Making Workers Trade Union Central Committee Presidium was held on 18 January.

B.V. Balmont, minister of the machine-tool and tool-building industry, delivered a report on the results of the sector's work in 1984 and measures to ensure fulfillment of the 1985 plan in light of the CPSU Central Committee demands and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instruction and recommendations.

The session comprehensively examined the activity of the ministry, its production associations and enterprises, and scientific research and design organization. It was noted that there are still many shortcomings as well as certain successes in the sector's work and that the results achieved do not entirely meet the demands of the present stage of scientific and technical progress. The ministry is not making full use of its potential to accelerate retooling, intensify machine-building production, and provide the national economy with highly efficient metalworking equipment and instruments.

The session determined ways of fulfilling the plan targets of the final year of the 5-year plan and measures to improve the work of all the sector's components, refine the management structure, effect further production specialization, and strengthen the links between production and science.

Special attention was paid to the need to focus efforts on creating the most progressive technology -- flexible automated production systems, automatic lines, including rotary and rotary conveyer lines, and precision machine tools and machinery -- and on ensuring a substantial improvement in the quality and reliability of the equipment being produced.

There was emphasis on the importance of purposeful work to retool the sector's enterprises on the basis of advanced technology and production organization, to train highly skilled workers and specialists, to strengthen plan and contract discipline, and generally to intensify economy measures.

The session was addressed by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was attended by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.S. Frolov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department and leaders of a number of ministries and departments and of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Smirnov at Civil Aviation

PM181552 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From Positions of High Demandingness"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Collegium and the Aviation Workers Trade Union Central Committee Presidium was held in Moscow 17 January. The results of the sector's work in 1984 and the tasks of ensuring fulfillment of the plan for 1985 in light of the demands of the party Central Committee and the directions and recommendations made by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were discussed. A report was delivered by B.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation.

From positions of high demandingness the session participants spoke about the need to ensure the accelerated introduction into production of the achievements of science and technology, to seek reserves for increasing labor productivity, to equip the sector with modern aviation hardware, and to intensify the thrift regime.

It was noted that serious shortcomings still exist in the organization of passenger transport. The growing role of work with cadres and increaseing the responsibility of every worker in the sector for the job at hand were stressed in this connection.

L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments took part in the session.

Nuriyev at Fish Industry

PM221014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Sector's Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] The country's fishing industry plays a great part in implementing the food program. Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, collectives of the sector's associations, enterprises, organizations, and fish farms fulfilled the plan and socialist pledges for 1984 ahead of schedule.

This is the result of intensive competition and the introduction of progressive methods of work and highly productive equipment. Dozens of ships of different types set out for the fishing regions last year; 127 comprehensive mechanized production lines were assimilated in the canning industry, in the production of semi-manufactured goods, and in fish processing; and thousands of high-powered machines were installed.

An important task laid down by the sector's socialist pledges for 1985 is to make an all-around saving of raw and semifurnished materials and fuel. It is planned to concentrate efforts on providing the industry with a stable raw materials base and progressive new methods of fish processing and raising the level of mechanization and automation. Ways of further improving the sector's work were outlined.

These questions were discussed at an enlarged session of the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry Collegium held in Moscow 19 January. Taking part in the collegium's work was Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Vorotnikov at Local Industry

PM211609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "More Goods for the People"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the RSFSR Local Industry Ministry Collegium and of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Local Industry and Municipal Services Workers Union has been held.

V.K. Uspenskiy, RSFSR minister of local industry, delivered a report on the sector's tasks in increasing the production and improving the quality of goods, increasing production efficiency, and ensuring the fulfillment of the 1985 targets in light of the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the 15 November 1984 session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The session noted that local industry workers achieved the main technical and economic indicators of the 1984 plan and increased consumer goods production. Many enterprises began working under the conditions of the economic experiment being conducted in the country. At the same time, attention was drawn to this sector's unused reserves -- particularly in increasing the range and improving the quality of goods and in raising the technical standard of enterprises.

Suggestions were put forward on how to eliminate shortcomings. The need to mobilize internal reserves, increase the production of craftware, which is in increasing demand among the population, make wider use of local raw materials and production waste products, and develop homework was stressed.

The session was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Taking part in the collegium's work were senior officials of the CPSU's Central Committee, the USSR and RSFSR Councils of Ministers, and the USSR and RSFSR Gosplans, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

RSFSR MINISTERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC PROGRESS

LD211353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Today the RSFSR Council of Ministers discussed the results of the economic and social development of the republic for 1984 and the tasks for the current year in light of the instructions contained in the speeches of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report.

It was noted at the session that the republic's working people have guaranteed the further development of the economy, and the growth of the people's material and cultural standard of living. The rapporteur and other speakers devoted their basic attention to an analysis of the shortcomings, a search for reserves to accelerate scientific-technical progress, and a further intensification of industrial production.

The efforts of agricultural workers and their partners in the agro-industrial complex are currently directed at successfully carrying out cattle wintering and the rational use of all types of feed. Great attention was paid by the RSFSR Council of Ministers to issues of social development, a radical improvement in the work of trade and mass catering enterprises, as well as transport enterprises.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers examined and approved the republic's socialist pledges for the year 1985.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER ON DEMAND, TRADING METHODS

LD222231 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Interview with Suren Yefremovich Sarukhanov, USSR deputy minister of trade, by unidentified correspondent; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Suren Yefremovich, one of the basic tasks for workers involved in the trade sector is to study demand. What new directions will the study of demand take this year?

[Sarukhanov] We are holding all types of exhibitions, sales, and conferences for customers to take the peoples' demand for our orders into consideration as fully as possible. Demand is a very complex category. For example, the demand for clothes for young people, the elderly, and children is currently very vividly expressed in the clothing goods sector. Thus, there must be a deeper and more selective study of demand so that we can be in the best possible position to represent the demands of industry and ensure its fulfillment.

We will be introducing a comprehenisve study of the population's demand in specific regions of the country. The essence of this method is that industrial enterprises as well as wholesale and retail trade organizations will be involved in studying demand for the same goods. This approach to solving problems connected with satisfying population demand, toward which our party Central Committee and the Soviet Government are currently directing their attention, will make it possible for us to resolve many problems in the very near future connected with the fullest satisfaction of the population's demand.

I would like to add that the comprehensive program for increasing consumer goods production and services to the population, which is being prepared by Politburo decision, includes finding solutions to these problems. They will be resolved in 1985 and in the next 5-year plan to the fullest degree so that the problem of shortages of many, the overwhelming majority, of goods will finally be resolved here.

[Correspondent] There are more goods now and a greater variety and, of course, trade in these goods has become more complex. How are services to the people to be improved this year?

[Sarukhanov] We can sense even now that yesterday's trading methods cannot be used today. Therefore, we have begun to pursue a line toward concentrating and specializing trade. What does that mean? It means opening big shops, specialized and very specialized shops, where the range of consumer goods can be mostly fully represented.

We make wide use of the orders system and are expanding deliveries of large goods to people's houses. We are opening new shops for young people and new fashion boutiques for high-quality items produced by our light industry and other industry branches.

Our market is presently saturated with clothing, cloth, and complex technical goods including refrigerators and televisions. To bring about what is called a second and third purchase we must perhaps display goods in action, advertise them better. We must have the appropriate advertising to show the population the advantages of one model or another. Workers in our branch are now turning their efforts to these tasks to provide as many services as possible to the population in making their purchases.

I will now note another important area. As the market is saturated with goods, we need to increase trade on credit which has, incidentally, been reduced somewhat of late in connection with goods shortages. Trade on credit is a very important social factor since the state gives people credit for 2 years and even more when they purchase certain types of technically complex goods. We are selling many technically complex goods on credit today, including automobiles. It must be noted that we have brought about a considerable increase in the sale of goods as a result of the introduction of this trade on credit and the expanding range of goods involved.

These and many other forms and methods of trading that we will be using are all aimed at further increasing the standard of services to the people, and the primary seal, at saving time for our purchasers.

CONSTRUCTION OFFICIAL ON STATE OUTLAYS FOR 1985

LD192029 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0550 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 19 January (TASS) -- A distinctive feature of the current year's contruction program is the emphasis being placed upon raising the effectiveness of capital investments. With this aim in mind rates of putting new production capacities into use have been accelerated compared with the growth of allocations.

It is not a question here of artificially altering the proportions, Sergey Bashilov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction, explained in a conversation with journalists, but of strengthening a tendency that has been planned over recent years. Bashilov continued by saying that a total of over R175 trillion is being allocated for the needs of new industrial and civil construction and also for renewing existing capacities; this includes R154 trillion of direct allocations from the state budget which is 5.5 percent more than last year.

The chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction noted that the largest portion of monetary resources -- over 84 percent -- is earmarked to finance building projects due for completion this year. This investment maneuver, in his opinion, would allow an increase of 7.6 percent in the amount of new industrial projects put into use. This is equivalent to R3 trillion freed for the needs of the national economy.

In ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and machine building, which are the base industries of the Soviet economy, a number of completely new plants will be created as well as the renewal and enlargement of existing ones. The main efforts in machine tool building are being concentrated on commencing and expanding equipment and robot equipment output necessary to create flexible technological systems working in an automatic regime.

Problems of developing and improving the country's agro-industrial complex and industries working directly for the consumer, the light and food industries, remain at the center of attention. Approximately R57 trillion is being invested in agro-industry this year, which is almost one third of all capital investment in the USSR's national economy.

The volume and scale of work in the social section of the construction program is no less considerable. It is sufficient to say that the state is investing R26.3 trillion more than last year. This means that over 2.1 million apartments and single-family homes will be built which will create the opportunity for roughly 11 million Soviet people to improve their housing conditions.

BAM CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON RAILROAD'S PROGRESS

PM171021 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Jan 85 p 2

[Interview with V. Gorbunov, chief of the Baykal-Amur Mainline railroad, by own correspondent Yu. Balakirev under the rubric "Our Dialogues": "Building and Running the Baykal-Amur Mainline Railroad"]

[Text] Tynda -- In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, Comrade K.U. Chernenko called the opening of traffic ahead of schedule along the entire route of the Baykal-Amur Mainline railroad [BAM] an outstanding event. Today BAM chief V. Gorbunov and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA own correspondent Yu. Balakirev discuss the problems and prospects facing the operation of this important new transport artery in the eastern USSR.

[Balakirev] The country's newest railroad greeted the final year of the 5-year plan in a new state. Continuous track now links Siberia's Lena River with the mighty Amur. A 25,000-strong detachment of operators is already at work on the railroad. Thus the second part of the phrase: "BAM is being built. BAM is working" becomes increasingly significant. SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's readers would like to know, Valeriy Aleksandrovich, what return BAM is providing?

[Gorbunov] To begin with, let us be quite clear: Less than one-half of the line is operating permanently at the moment. This includes the so-called little BAM -- along the north-south route connecting the Trans-Siberian railway with south Yakutia. The remaining kilometers of track are being used for auxiliary and works traffic. It is difficult to give a specific figure for the return from the whole route, but there is some return. Three aspects of this process may be highlighted. First, the railroad has taken responsibility for supplying construction workers with the necessary equipment, construction materials, and other essentials. Second, BAM is carrying out its basic function: It is shipping timber, coal, and passengers. It is included in the economic calculations for the 5-year plan. What is more, shipments are increasing rapidly, by 30 percent a year. Coal shipments have already tripled since the railroad was begun.

The campaign for high-quality work by railroad workers is also yielding a return. The task of increasing labor productivity on BAM was overfulfilled last year....

[Balakirev] Does that mean that the new railroad's collective of workers has not just been formed but has gotten established?

[Gorbunov] Yes, our collective is ready for action. Success is helped by such reliable masters of their trade as engineers (?Ya.) Musyrkin, G. Gusev, and A. Sorokin, track teamleader A. Demchuk, traffic controller V. Mukhamedgaliyeva, and others.

We have envoys from all the railroads in the country working with us. Through them BAM is accumulating all that is best from the all-union experience of railroad operations. We attach great importance to the competent organization of socialist competition. It is developing under the slogan: "I am master of the railroad!..."

[Balakirev] The experience of operating the northern Trans-Siberian railroad which is being created before our very eyes may be called unique. But the experience is also instructive. It is a well-known fact that mistakes have occurred in the planning and construction of the north-south route from Bamovskaya to Berkakit, which is in constant use.

[Gorbunov] Yes, you are right. According to the technical plan, the north-south route was to have provided a certain volume of traffic until 1988, but we virtually exhausted the branch line's carrying capacity as early as last year. It needs to be upgraded right away: We must build additional tracks or insert twin-track stretches, we must build new sidings and introduce more modern communications facilities. Even though it might have been far easier and cheaper to have done this at the time before the construction workers left and before their base enterprises were cut back and their equipment reduced, now events force us to begin again. Furthermore, this work will have to be done on the existing line, which will increase our running costs. The lesson of the little BAM could prove even costlier if it is not learned and applied on the extensive Lena-Amur route. The mainline railroad must be equipped technically right now in such a way as toavoid the need to adapt it in 2-3 years' time.

We are very anxious to avoid giving the impression that the construction of BAM has been completed with the opening of through traffic. The specific 5-year plan task has been fulfilled -- this is true. But the laying of the "final link" merely marks the transition to a new and intensive stage of construction. The whole organization of work is becoming more complicated. Will the construction workers be able to maintain the same rate of assimilation of capital investments in the construction of buildings and installation of equipment as they did when felling trees and laying the track foundations? -- this is what concerns us. We have to build a lot of housing, hospitals, and polyclinics. There are no locomotive or freightcar depots at all on the Ust-Kut to Komsomolsk-na-Amure route, which is over 3,000 km long. The items on the agenda are the preparation of the whole BAM for permanent operation and the comprehensive provision of services in the region of the railroad.

[Balakirev] Now that the main construction targets for the railroad have been fulfilled, can we hope for the construction of all these facilities at a preferential rate?

[Gorbunov] For the permanent operation of the railroad we need to increase the railroad workers' collective approximately fourfold in the next few years. If the planning bodies took these requirements into account, the right rate of construction would be assured. We have excellent examples of sponsored construction work -- Niyu, Urgal, Suluk, and Ulkan. We hope that the sponsors who have built up substantial experience in the past 10 years will not let us down.

[Balakirev] The return on a railroad is above all the return produced by the railroad workers' collective. BAM most likely makes increased demands on specialists?

[Gorbunov] Yes, we have not only to transport freight and develop stations, depots, and the freightcar system but also to provide engineering networks, boilers, and much else. Thus we need the kind of specialists that railroad engineering institutes do not produce. We are pioneers in the organization of the new railroad's whole life-support system.

[Balakirev] The first through train from the Lena was drawn by a 3T10M locomotive built at the Voroshilovgrad plant. From Severobaykalsk the train was drawn by the less powerful TM-2 diesel engine, and at the Severomuysk tunnel our train was coupled to five of these diesels. What kind of diesels does BAM need? Could you set out your requirements on this score for the locomotive builders?

[Gorbunov] The technical plan drawn up for BAM envisaged a diesel engine that we have not seen to date. The railroad is now being equipped with powerful new 2T10M and 3T10M engines, even though probably only the 4T10M locomotive comes at all close to meeting the severe conditions here. I do not believe that the ideal BAM diesel engine exists yet, but it can and must be built. This is the duty of the planning institutes and specialists of our All-Union Railroad Transport Scientific Research Institute.

[Balakirev] Can you say a word or two about BAM's prospects, Valeriy Aleksandrovich?

[Gorbunov] The prospects for growth are clear to see. They are obviously linked with the development of the Neryungrinskoye and Urgalskoye coalfields and the assimilation of the diverse wealth of the Kodaro-Udokanskiy mining region and the forest regions of the Baykal area and the Far East.

On 1985 Goals

LD210343 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0001 GMT on 17 January carries a 2-minute interview with BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline] head Valeriy Aleksandrovich Gorbunov entitled: The BAM in the Concluding Year of the 5-Year Period, in which Gorbunov lists the work to be carried out.

Gorbunov indicates that a total of 800 km of new line are to be put into service, including settlements and production facilities. This will be primarily on the Urgal-Fevralsk line, which has a number of settlements; on the Larba-Ust-Nuykzha line, which has settlements at Larba, Lopcha, and Ust-Nyukzha; and the Kunerma section up to Severobaykalsk. In addition, 340 km of line will be electrified and the main electric locomotive depot at Severobaykalsk station is to be commissioned.

Gorbunov also states that coal transport is to increase by 1.6 times by comparison with 1984 levels. Freight transport is to be increased on lines already in use, mainly through intensified use of the lines and technical facilities on the Tynda-Berkakit section, the Urgal section, and on lines currently in use on the Severobaykalsk sections.

AGRICULTURAL FACTORY LEADERS SHARPLY CRITICIZED

LD181539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The results of work in 1984 and the industry's tasks for this year were examined at an extended session of the Collegium of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Presidium of the Trade Union Central Committee. It was noted that the annual plan for basic technico-economic indexes was fulfilled successfully. The production of 92 new types of machinery was mastered; above-plan labor productivity was increased by 1.8 percent, and costs were reduced by 0.82 percent.

Comrade Yezhevskiy, the minister, and other speakers devoted their main attention to overcoming shortcomings and seeking out new reserves to improve the intensification and efficiency of production, and to accelerating scientific-technical progress in order that machinery supplied to kolkhozes and sovkhozes is noted for its reliability and high quality.

The collegium noted that certain enterprises have not operated in a rhythmic manner. As a result of this, the industry failed to cope with the task for certain types of tractors, as well 14 types of agricultural machines and spare parts. There was sharp criticism of leaders of the Odessapochvamash Association, the Krasnyy Aksay Works, and certain others.

The collegium noted that at a number of enterprises there was great wastage of working time and that wages have been overdrawn.

Planning this year's targets, the collegium stressed as one of its main tasks the need to further increase the production of machinery for powerful tractors, and machinery for intensive technology in cultivating winter and spring crops.

The serial production of Yenisey combine-harvesters and the production of an established consignment of Don-1500 machines will be organized. It is due to precede the serial production of this complex machine.

Great attention has been focused on the pledges adopted to urgently supply equipment and spare parts for the spring sowing campaign, as well as for the harvest. In accordance with a long-term land-improvement program, supplies of tractors and other machines for land improvement will be ensured.

BRIEFS

SIBERIAN COAL -- Moscow, 12 Jan, (TASS) -- The Kansk-Achinsk coal deposits in eastern Siberia will begin to be used for power generation this year when the first 800 thousand kilowatt unit of Berezovskaya-1 power station is put on stream. The station will have eight similar units. The coal basin extends 800 km along the Trans-Siberian railway; it has over 200 deposits suitable for open-cast mining and can yield up to 1 billion tons annually which is one-third of world production. However, the low calorific value of the brown coal makes transporting it uneconomic. Originally, it was proposed to use half of the coal in Siberia and to use the other half to generate electricity locally which would then be carried by power lines to the European part of the country. However, in view of AES construction in central regions it has been decided not to build 12 power stations but only 2 or 3 of the same size as Berezovskaya -- 6.4 million kilowatts. Plans are now being drawn up for enterprises to make integrated use of the coal; they will have plants which combine coal processing, power stations, and chemical works. Scientists have proposed a method for integrated electro-technical processing of brown coal which can be used to obtain coke, gas reducer [gaz-vosstanovitel] for metallurgy, liquid fuel, and various chemicals. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0611 GMT 12 Jan 85 LD]

IRON ORE IN SIBERIA -- With the building of a new railway in Siberia an access has opened to deposits of iron ore rich enough to supply the country for many decades to come. The three deposits are situated in Yakutia and lie approximately in the middle of the territory across which the new railway runs, linking Lake Baykal and the Pacific coast. [Excerpt] [Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Jan 85 LD]

DEPENDENCE ON WEST FOR COMPUTERIZATION DENIED

LD202242 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 20 Jan 85

["Let's Talk It Over" feature with Vladimir Gurevich and Viktor Semenov on computerization in the USSR]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified announcer] Since the first computers appeared in this country and the United States in the forties, at almost the same time, and quite independently, electronics has been just about the most dynamic area of economic and scientific activity. It's sometimes said in the West that the Soviet Union is more cautious in its appraisal of the computer revolution, simply because the revolution has passed it by.

[Gurevich] Well, I consider such claims an exaggeration. But no one will deny that the Soviet Union still lags behind the west in production and use of personal computers.

[Announcer] What has the Soviet Union done practically to develop electronics? An opinion from Viktor Semenov:

[Semenov] In the past 10 or 15 years there has been a drastic increase in both production and use of computer hardware.

[Announcer] Then why do the Western news media say the Soviet Union depends heavily on the import of computer hardware from the West?

[Semenov] This is a false claim. The situation is quite different. The Soviet Union is not dependent on imported computers and electronic components. Many countries are, especially on imports from the United States, but the Soviet Union is not.

[Announcer] Isn't the Soviet Union interested in utilizing Western progress in this area?

[Semenov] Of course it is, and it's buying some Western computer hardware, but not much, and what it buys is not of decisive importance. You see, the Soviet Union understands that the United States seeks to limit such sales, so it has focused on developing its own, and has even begun to export computers. It's already selling more than it buys.

[Announcer] Has the Soviet Union any computers comparable to the West? Vladimir Gurevich:

[Gurevich] Yes, it has. There's a new super computer, now in (?serial) production, in Severodonetsk. It not only has a very high speed, but it's based on entirely new thinking. The control data corporation, which makes the fastest progress in computer hardware, and sought cooperation in this field, but the administration in Washington put limitations on such cooperation. As a result, the Soviet Union developed the super computer by itself. There's nothing similar anywhere in the world, although research is going on in a number of countries, including Britain and France.

ACADEMICIAN ON COMPUTER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

LD221851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently discussed a statewide program for the creation, development, production, and efficient utilization of computer technology and automated systems in the period up to the year 2000. In connection with this, our correspondent interviewed Academician Yuriy Vasilyevich Gulyayev:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Yuriy Vasilyevich, an important decision has been made. The program for the development of computer technology and its application to the year 2000 has been endorsed. Naturally, this will not just be a buildup, an increase in the quantity of computers, but will be the start on some qualitatively new level of computer construction. What is technology contributing to this development of computers up to the year 2000, apart from the purely quantitative buildup?

[Gulyayev] You are only asking what electronics and microelectronics can contribute to the creation of better computers, capable of resolving the tasks that life sets before us. This truly is a most important question. However, there are also a number of other issues that have to be resolved concurrently, perhaps even beforehand. This means, first of all, more correct and efficient utilization of currently available computers. But in fact we presently have a situation, not only here but throughout the world, where the creation of computer technology, of electronic computers, and personal computers in particular, is ahead of the level of mankind's education in this sphere. A completely new level of literary is required from the population in order to acquire the ability and skill to make correct and efficient use of computer technology. After all, as man started using various work tools at the dawn of his existence, we, too, use work tools which truly is one of the factors that made man what he is. The computer, computer technology, essentially means the automation of mental labor and a substantial, sharp increase in man's capabilities within this context.

The second very important issue is the design of electronic computers. They vary a great deal now and are rapidly developing along lines of where there need to be both general-purpose electronic computers and also specialized ones for a whole range of specific applications requiring special properties; for example, very high speed operation, great accuracy, ability to carry out specific tasks with a very great number of variables, and so on.

Finally, the third factor is what you were talking about; namely, the high speed operation of computers, their memory capacity, ability to carry out very important tasks such as those of the economy, tasks in creating complex chemical compounds, or issues of developing production. All this will and already does require the creation of computers with very high operating speeds and with very large memory capacity. Naturally, what you are talking about here is the development of electronics and microelectronics, which is the basic way in which these problems will evidently be resolved. Well, one must say that the components base, as they say in computer technology, meaning microelectronics products, integrated circuits, memory chips, the issues of interfacing [mezhsoyedineniye] between these components, and the issues of connecting computers into big complexes and systems -- all these questions must be resolved to fulfill the program for the development of computer technology to the year 2000 that was endorsed by the Politburo. [end recording]

SCIENTISTS DEVELOP NEW ORE EXPLORATION METHOD

LD202316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Correspondent Vladimir Rabyko report]

[Text] Scientists of the Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere, and Radio-waves Distribution of the USSR Academy of Sciences are preparing to continue the Khibiny experiment on the Kola Peninsula. Correspondent Vladimir Rabyko reports:

[Rabyko] The experiment is one of many being conducted by Soviet scientists to study the structure of our planet and to reveal minerals in its depths. On a narrow neck of land connecting the little Rybachiy Peninsula with Kola, a magnetohydrodynamic generator is to be installed. It will produce a strong electrical discharge. A powerful electrical impulse will run along two thick wires into the water and will continue through the seawater around both sides of Rybachiy Peninsula and the entire Kola Peninsula. In this way a huge loop is created carrying a pulse current of extraordinarily great power. Each loop carrying the current creates a magnetic field which penetrates both the depths and the atmosphere, and the magnetic waves can be recorded by special instruments. What is the outcome? I asked the director of the institute, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Vladimir Vasilyevich Migulin, to answer this question:

[Begin Migulin recording] When we take measurements on dry land and in the sea of the magnetic field and of changes in the magnetic field at the moment of discharge of the magnetohydrodynamic generator, then from the nature of these pulses we can judge the structure of the earth's strata above which the discharge has been made and the resulting magnetic disturbance. We can tell a great deal about the presence, at varying depths of the accompanying strata, of ores and all kinds of deposits. In this way we take a sounding or hearing of a big chunk of the earth, and we hope to obtain much data not only of a fundamental nature, but also of a purely practical character indicating where and in which places prospecting and mining may be done for the iron and nickel which are present on Kola. This year the research will continue. The methods of calculation and the equipment have both been perfected. [end recording]

BRIEFS

SYNTHETIC FUEL FROM COAL -- The Moscow Institute of Fuel Minerals has developed new technology for obtaining synthetic motor fuel from coal. The Soviet Union has large reserves of coal; for example, Kansk-Achinsk Basin covers more than 40,000 square km and will become the largest mining field in the country by the end of the next 5-year plan. It has been decided to build the new fuel processing enterprises here. The basis for these enterprises will be a new process developed by the Moscow specialists. It consists of grinding the coal into a powder, heating it in special furnaces to almost 400 degrees centigrade, and treating it with hydrogen, as a result of which the coal reaches a near-liquid state. When this is distilled, a liquid motor fuel with a higher octane content than ordinary motor fuel is obtained. It is more economical and also ecologically purer. The first installation to convert solid fuel to liquid using Kansk-Achinsk coal is under construction. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Jan 85 LD]

MOSCOW TV CARRIES SOKOLOV SPEECH TO CONFERENCE

OW230931 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2320 GMT 19 Jan 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, at the 18 January Komsomol conference of the Turkestan Military District -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades: The Komsomol is the youth of the Soviet land, and our party's own offspring. The great Lenin stood by its cradle. The Communist Party has always considerately raised, educated, and tempered the Komsomol, its successor and reliable reserve. The party, motherland, and Soviet people highly assess its great services in the cause of the armed defense of the socialist fatherland, the courage and heroism displayed by Komsomol servicemen in battles for the motherland, and the fruitful work in educating Army and Navy youth.

The Order of the Red Banner, which was pinned to the banner of the Komsomol of the Soviet Army and Navy by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, personifies this high assessment.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee, the party Central Committee's resolution on furhter improving the Komsomol party leadership and raising its role in the communist upbringing of youth, and the materials of the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations are the combat program of all activities of the Armed Forces Komsomol. Komsomol members, and Army and Navy servicemen received the vivid and meaningful speech at this conference by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, as an inspiring instruction from the party and people, addressed to all our youth to always be loyal to Lenin's behests, and constantly to be ready to defend the historic gains of socialism.

It is right that the conference is conducting a self-critical discussion of the state of affairs in the district's Komsomol organizations in fulfilling decisions of the party, the 19th Komsomol Congress, and the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations. More than 6 months have already passed since the All-Army Conference. However, its recommendations are being implemented slowly. The Komsomol work situation in the district is such that it demands that the responsibility of every bureau, committee, and Komsomol member individually for the fulfillment of set tasks be raised. Moreover, not simply assurances and words but concrete and practical actions, are needed. It is right that you sholuld be viewing your Komsomol affairs in inseparable connection with that with which the entire Soviet people are living today, and that you should be comparing them with their achievements in communist construction.

The past calendar year left a marked trace in the chronicles of the land of soviets. A substantial new step has been made in the development of the economy. Changes are occuring in agriculture. We must be gladdened by the ahead of schedule inauguration of working traffic along the entire route of the Baykal-Amur Mainline. The Soviet people's lives are becoming richer and more beautiful every year. The might of our motherland and its defense capability have been strengthened even further. The nationwide support and the enthusiasm with which the working people of our motherland received the measures worked out by the party, which aim to consolidate labor and production discipline, have had a beneficial influence on national economic state of affairs.

In solving the grandiose tasks of perfecting developed socialism, the party and people are laying stress on intensifying public production, increasing labor productivity, broadly introducing the achievements of science and technology into production, managing the economy in a rational way, economizing material resources, and raising the quality of production.

The Soviet people are laboring with great enthusiasm, generated by preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and our party's 27th congress. They are giving all their efforts to successfully fulfilling the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The country is preparing for the notable event in our social and political life -- the elections to the supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics, and local soviets of people's deputies.

The Soviet people have to solve peaceful, creative tasks under the complex conditions of the international situation. We cannot fail to see the growing aggressiveness of the imperialist powers, headed by the United States. The U.S. and NATO leadership is goaded by a desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries, and to upset the existing balance of strategic forces in its favor. Never in the peacetime history of the United States has the military budget grown as rapidly as it has in recent years. Mountains of money are being spent on barbarous means for the mass destruction of people. New kinds of strategic nuclear weapons, highly accurate, rapidly operating systems of conventional arms and space combat systems are being created, and arms based on new physical principals are being intensively developed.

Deployment in Europe of U.S. first-strike missiles, plans for the space militarization, and preparations for the so-called star wars, generate particular concern among the people. The scale of NATO exercises, carried out in direct proximity to our borders and the borders of socialist community countries, is increasing. These exercises are acquiring, to an ever greater extent, the nature of a rehearsal for unleashing war. The United States is establishing new military bases in various parts of the world, deploying forward-based groups of forces, and persistently drawing its allies into the orbit of its military preparations. Billions are being spent on the struggle against liberation movement forces, on waging undeclared wars in Afghanistan and Lebanon, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. The increased danger of a world war is a somber reality of our time.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are firmly, and consistently, pursuing a Leninist, peace-loving foreign policy. New evidence of our adherence to the cause of peace and the security of peoples is provided by the agreement reached with the United States concerning the subject and aims of the new Soviet-U.S. talks on questions of space and nuclear arms, which will be examined and resolved in their interrelationship. Our position is that of preventing space militarization, and securing real progress in ending the arms race, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and ultimately liquidating nuclear weapons. Here, the fundamental principle of equality and identical security of the sides must be strictly maintained. This is our principled and constructive approach to the talks. The Soviet Union is prepared to do its part; the matter now lies with the United States.

We know that there are extreme reactionary forces in the imperialist camp, who are ready to do anything to use the talks simply to win time in their desire to achieve unilateral military advantages. Therefore, we must be vigilant. One thing is clear, the higher our combat readiness, the less the likelihood that the potential enemy will risk a nuclear adventure.

In its efforts to prevent a new war, the Soviet Union has been forced to combine its policy of peace with the all-out strengthening of its defense capability, and the combat might and combat readiness of the Armed Forces. Thanks to the constant concern of our party, and the selfless labor of the Soviet people, the Army and Navy are now equipped with modern weapons and combat equipment, and possess personnel infinitely devoted to the cause of the Communist Party and the socialist motherland, highly trained military cadres, and everything necessary for successful fulfillment of the set tasks.

Winter training is now in full swing in the Armed Forces. Personnel are working strenuously on fulfilling the combat and political training plans, and are raising their field, air, and naval skills, and persistently mastering the arms entrusted to them. Competition under the slogan: Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress, has begun in districts and fleets. As always, Communists and Komsomol members are in the front ranks of the competitors.

There are grounds for noting the great efforts made in military labor by the personnel of your district too. The Red Banner Turkestan Military District is one of the oldest Soviet military districts, with the richest revolutionary and combat traditions. Turkestan servicemen brought glory to their combat banners during the years of the civil and Great Patriotic wars. The entire country knows the legendary names of Frunze, Kuybyshev, Kork, Furman, Panfilov, Petrov, Fedyuninskiy, and other military leaders and heroes. And it is a high honor to serve in such a remarkable district.

What has been achieved today is the result of the great efforts and strenuous creative labor of commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations. We can also not fail to see here the important role played by the district's Komsomol organizations and Komsomol members. You, comrade Komsomol members, are doing a lot to master combat equipment and ways of using it effectively and to strengthen military discipline, organization, and order.

Thousands of young servicemen have been honored with high awards of our motherland for valor, courage, and heroism. You have many Komsomol organizations that have proved with practical deeds that they are reliable assistants of commanders and party organizations in the solution of tasks facing the districts, and have managed to ensure the personal exemplariness of Komsomol servicemen in combat training and discipline. Emulate them! Rising to their level and surpassing it -- that is the task every Komsomol organization and every Komsomol aktivist must consider to be paramount.

The heroic revolutionary, labor, and combat traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and our valiant Armed Forces live and are augmented in the achievements of Turkestan servicemen. The Army and Navy know and are proud of the feats of Heroes of the Soviet Union Captain Nabi Akramov, Lieutenant Georgiy Demchenko, Sergeants Aleksandr Mironenko and Nikolay Chepik, and Private Nikolay Anfinogenov. The socialist motherland will never forget the glorious names of these and others of its loyal sons, patriots, and internationalists, worthy inheritors of the combat glory of the front-line heroes of the Great Patriotic War. I express firm confidence that you will do everything to reinforce and develop the successes in fulfilling combat tasks, in combat and political training, in strengthening discipline, and in fulfilling your patriotic and internationalist duty. The motherland expects new accomplishments from you in your military labor which is so important and essential for our socialist fatherland.

But in speaking of what has been achieved we must be loyal to the tested traditions of our party: to critically assess the work done and to focus our main efforts on unsolved questions.

The [words indistinct due to audio interruption while screen shows Sokolov's lips mouthing words] (?shortcomings) in the level of combat and political training, in preserving weapons and equipment, and in discipline in many subunits and units were fairly discussed here at the conference. This also includes Komsomol work. It is our primary duty to eliminate existing shortcomings.

In the complex contemporary international situation the party and its Central Committee, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, personally demand that the Soviet Armed Forces and all Komsomol servicemen tirelessly raise their political and military vigilance and be constantly ready to defend the great gains of socialism.

There is no duty or task more responsible for Army Komsomol, and primarily the Komsomol aktiv, than to mobilize every effort, energy, and will of every Komsomol member and every serviceman to ensure the subunits' constant high degree of combat readiness to immediately dulfill combat tasks and strictly fulfill their military duty and oath.

Combat readiness depends on the work of every Komsomol member; wherever he serves, whatever kind of troops he belongs to, he must view the task of increasing the combat readiness of his subunit as a vital task, as the expression of his personal responsibility for the defense of the socialist country. And if every Komsomol member shows the example in implementing his duties, then this by itself will ensure a high level of combat readiness of the unit and formation.

The level of combat readiness of a subunit or unit is the main indicator by which we must assess the effectiveness of the work of Komsomol organizations connected with the implementation of duties by all Komsomol members.

Active participatoin in the ideopolitical, military, and moral education of all Army youth is an important factor in the activity of Komsomol organizations for improving combat readiness.

Since the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum there have been definite improvements in ideological education work in the Army and Navy. However, if we talk self-critically, only the first steps have been made. There still is much to be done in order to further improve the communist education of our Army youth. The main obstacle to improving the effectiveness of ideological education is formalism in our work. It is very multifaceted; it includes instances of superficial, purely showy activity; measures carried out merely for the sake of making a report; and insufficient concern for the end result of one's activity. The final result in ideopolitical education must be expressed in concrete deeds, indeological conviction, personal exemplariness in service, intolerance for shortcomings, active assistance to lagging comrades and passing on to them one's knowledge and skills, and ability to create a united collective. Success in solving all the tasks facing us depends to a decisive extent on the servicemen's idoelogical staunchness and moral purity.

Under the leadership of commanders, political organs, and Communists, the Komsomol organizations must lead all other Army youth and rally them closely around the Communist Party; explain constantly, on the basis of specific examples, the domestic and foreign policy of our party and Soviet state; inculcate boundless devotion to Communist ideals; strive to ensure that every servicemen has an in-depth understanding of Lenin's teachings on the defense of the socialist motherland. Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and fraternal friendship of the peoples of our multinational motherland; and educate servicemen in the heroic past and the combat career of the Leninist Komsomol and the Soviet Armed Forces.

Komsomol organizations must form in the servicemen an unshakable belief in the strength and might of our army and of Soviet weapons, the belief that love for the socialist motherland, and readiness to give everything for it, augmented by a high degree of combat readiness, will make it possible to crush any enemy.

The Komsomol aktiv, and every Komsomol member, must champion the party's policy and foster among the youth an active outlook on life, class hatred for the enemies of the motherland, implacability for any intrigues of enemy forces, and ability to firmly defend their beliefs.

How is success achieved in the Komsomol's activity in resolving the tasks facing it? It is achieved primarily by the personal exemplariness of every Komsomol member in combat training, in combat duty, and in daily service. If every Komsomol member, and I stress every member, under any condition and anywhere fulfills his military duty and his commander's orders in examplary fashion, then most of the shortcomings which we encounter daily now will simply cease to exist. Enduring the personal exemplariness of every Komsomol member means the Komsomol organizations' fulfillment of their primary duty as the party's closest assistant.

While educating, it is necessary at the same time to make heavier demands, and to be more stringently exacting toward those who take the road of violating discipline and those who show a passive attitude toward the violators.

It is important to ensure that every Komsomol member knows and fulfills very well the requirements of the military oath, our military statutes, and military ethics, and strictly observes the norms and rules of Soviet morality.

Active participation in competition is a powerful means to solve the various tasks facing the Komsomol organizations. The competition must be strictly purposeful, aimed at securing high personal results for every Komsomol serviceman, and ensure the actual readiness for modern combat of soldiers, sergeants, ensigns, officers, units, teams, and crews. Wherever competition is organized properly and not just on paper, it produces positive results in strengthening combat readiness, improving the level of training of personnel, and tightening discipline.

In a word, comrades, the Komsomol has many complicated and diversified tasks. In order to successfully fulfill them, it is necessary to persistently master the Leninist party's work method, be able to mobilize the masses of servicemen, move them to achieve great deeds, and purposefully lead them. As Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has pointed out, the novelty of the tasks facing us objectively moves to one of the first places the question of improving the forms and methods and the very style of the Komsomol's activity.

The success of Komsomol work largely depends on who heads the Komsomol committees and bureaus, and therefore obviously on everyone present in this hall, on Komsomol aktivists. How should a Komsomol secretary work? He should constantly be among Komsomol members, know their requirements and needs, and set a personal example in fulfilling his military and Komsomol duties. He must be aware of his responsibility for the behavior of every Komsomol member, for the latter's combat training and discipline, and for the subunit's combat readiness. He must be sociable, sensitive, and attentive to Komsomol members. It is precisely such a Komsomol leader, such an aktivist, who will achieve success more rapidly, as such a leader will attract followers and will be trusted, loved, and respected.

Comrades, on the eve of the significant historic jubilee and events -- the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism and the 27th congress of our Leninist Party -- the Soviet people, the servicemen of the Armed Forces, are persistently solving tasks connected with strengthening the economic and defensive power of our motherland. Following the example of Communists, Komsomol members are making a worthy contribution to this noble cause. Allow me to wish you, all servicemen of the Red Banner bearing Turkestan Military District, new successes in combat training and service and in the fulfillment of the patriotic and international duties and tasks outlined by the party and the people for the Armed Forces, and great Komsomol successes for the benefit of our great socialist motherland.

CORRECTION TO KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOKOLOV SPEECH

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Sokolov Addresses Military Komsomol Conference," published in the 22 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages V 1-6. Add the following three paragraphs after page V 2, last paragraph, last line: ...of people's deputies.

The Soviet people are having to resolve their peaceful creative tasks in the complex circumstances of the international situation. We cannot fail to see the increasing aggressiveness of the imperialist powers headed by the United States. Never in the peacetime history of the United States has the military budget grown as rapidly as it has in recent years. Mountains of money are being spent on barbarous means for the mass destruction of people.

The Communist Party and Soviet state are firmly and consistently pursuing a Leninist peace-loving foreign policy. New evidence of our adherence to the cause of peace and the people's security, the USSR defense minister remarked, is provided by the agreement reached with the United States concerning the subject and aims of the new Soviet-American talks on the issues of space and nuclear weapons, which will be examined and resolved in their interrelationship. Our position is that of preventing the militarization of space and securing real progress toward ending the arms race, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and ultimately liquidating nuclear weapons. Here the fundamental principle of equality and identical security must be strictly maintained.

In its efforts to prevent a new war the Soviet Union has been forced to combine its peace policy with the strengthening of its defense capability. Thanks to the constant concern of the party and the selfless labor of our people, the Army and Navy are now equipped with modern weapons and combat hardware and possess a personnel infinitely devoted to the cause of the Communist Party and socialist motherland, highly trained military cadres, and everything necessary for the successful fulfillment of the tasks they have been set.

(Winter training is... Above addition completes text of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA item.)